THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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In Clubs of Twenty 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

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☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII.---NO. 42. WEEKLY EDITION. AUGUST 20, 1870.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY, CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET, Opposite Postoffice---Entrance on Fifth Avenue.

C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... $15 Cents.
Subscription, ers by Mail (per year) $10 00

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THE COMMERCIAL'S NEW OFFICE

The Removal, and the Way it Was Accomplished.

A Complete Newspaper Establishment.

It is now something more than six years since the COMMERCIAL came under the present management. During that time it has been three times enlarged, and the concern at the present time bears about the same relation to what it then was, as the acorn, just placed in the ground, to the full grown oak with its hundred out-spreading still extending branches. Its circulation, which at first was confined to a limited circle at home, is now over the entire State and into Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and the principal cities of the country, and is constantly increasing. Probably no paper was ever on a more solid or enduring basis. No part of its support is from fictitious or transitory causes. It rests on an established character for independence in all matters and its acknowledged superiority as a newspaper and a journal of character and influence. Our establishment, as a newspaper office, is extensive and thoroughly organized at our new location fully described below:

THE REMOVAL.

The business of the COMMERCIAL requiring better accommodations and increased facilities, a removal was determined upon, and the large four-storied building, on the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, was secured. The contracts for refitting the building and adapting it to the purposes required, were awarded on the first of April, and the work was pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The removal of a daily newspaper establishment is no easy matter, under the most favorable circumstances; but when the task involves the taking down and re-putting up of the delicate machinery, and running three large cylinder printing machines with such facility as not to miss the working of a single issue of the paper it becomes doubly difficult, and requires extraordinary speed and skill in handling the machinery. The press room having been made ready for the reception of the press, we were enabled, on the 30th of May, to make the following announcement:

The present number of the COMMERCIAL is issued from our new office, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. The task of moving the heavy machinery and material, one of the least pleasant and disagreeable duties of our office, has been completed without the loss of a single issue. By working nights and the press stopped four o'clock Saturday morning, and in less than forty hours our press was ready to start. With the exception of there being nearly everything else in order, in our new yards, than while down on the point, it looks somewhat like old residents in their new composing room, which is among the very best in the country. The light and airiness of the press, engine, boiler, etc., etc., has accomplished with the greatest success. The workmen in the business will at once understand. In our issue of Saturday morning we expressed a doubt whether we should be ready in such time to issue a paper this morning. The fact is, we had ten or fifteen hours to spare, the task it has been accomplished without confusion, breakage or loss—a fact, we feel justified in saying, that is unparalleled in its line. The credit belongs wholly to Mr. R. D. Taylor, widely known as the accomplished and energetic superintendent of the establishment of R. Hoe & Co., press makers, New York; Carroll & Snyder, job printers, Pittsburgh boiler makers; James Bown, the machinist, whose work is everywhere commended; Gibson & Kelly, engineers; Bofinger, D. E. Ecker, a mason, who is equal to any emergency; and last, but not least, pressman, Mr. John Rummel, and his faithful assistant. With the work committed to such hands, we have found it almost a pleasure to move.

The achievement above noted cannot be properly estimated by those who are not familiar with the construction of the HOE press, with its ponderous frame, its heavy cylinders and "turtles," and its thousand and one large and small appendages. It is hardly necessary for us to say that the press was taken apart, hauled to our new quarters, unloaded in a promiscuous heap, and then readjusted with the precision of the finest clock-work. In addition to the task of taking down, removing the steam engine and boiler, and getting them so arranged as to furnish the motive power for the press. We doubt whether any similar task has ever been accomplished, in the same time, in this country. It certainly has no parallel in the history of the newspaper press of Pittsburgh.

We must not omit mention of another great achievement in connection with the press room. This was the transfer of safes from the old counting-room to the new one. Messrs. Burke & Barnes, of Nos. 129 and 131 Third avenue, manufacturers of fire and burglar proof safes, were engaged to perform this difficult task. When the new counting-room had been prepared for the reception of the safes notice was conveyed to the three above mentioned, and were prompt in their response with a large detachment of the force of workingmen employed in their extensive establishment. When we say that the removal of these large, heavy and unwieldy objects was accomplished within the space of two hours, without the slightest accident, we feel that we could pay no higher compliment to the parties engaged in the task. It may be safely said that a similar thing has ever been done in this city or elsewhere in so short a time and without accident. To Messrs. Burke & Barnes, then, we are under many obligations, in that they were so prompt and certain in the performance of the removal which we had all along regarded as one of the most difficult pertaining to the transfer of so large an establishment from one building to another.

THE BUILDING.

The COMMERCIAL building occupies a most commanding position, being immediately opposite the Postoffice, Custom House, and new City Hall, and within one square of the Court House. It is within the hub of the business portion of the city, and easily accessible to the merchants, the manufacturers, the professional men, and all others who contribute to our advertising columns. The building fronts on Smithfield street, running back on Fifth avenue eighty feet. It was thoroughly overhauled and refitted throughout, at a large considerable outlay. A new front was among the most important of the external improvements, giving an entirely new and modern aspect to the old corner. As it is naturally considered that the "COMMERCIAL is the best newspaper published in the State," it may not be considered egotistical to repeat this concession, coupled with one other concession, namely, that among the many fitting-up here, that "the COMMERCIAL now occupies the best newspaper stand in Pittsburgh."

THE COUNTING ROOM.

The main entrance to the Counting Room is on Fifth avenue. The apartment is spacious and admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is designed. Its entire length and breadth are seventy-five by twenty-two feet, and the room is divided into four compartments, occupied respectively by the Business Manager, the Book-keeper, the Advertising and Subscription Clerks, and the Cashier, who keeps the accounts of agents and carriers. Additional to the above a corner of the counting room—that in the rear, at the door opening to the hall and stairway leading to the editorial and composing rooms—has been set apart for occupancy by the person who attends to the delivery of papers to newsboys, trainboys and carriers.

Upon entering the Counting Room the first object which arrests the attention of the visitor is the elegant apartment of the Business Manager, entrance to which is gained through an arched doorway, of the Gothic style of architecture. The floor is covered with fine Brussels carpet, and the furniture is in perfect harmony with the general good taste which characterizes the fitting up of the entire establishment.

Adjoining the Business Manager's apartment, on the right as you enter, is that of the Book-keeper, Mr. Ed. Abel, which is handsomely carpeted and furnished, and is similar to the Business Manager's room, with the addition of a fine desk and a large fire and burglar proof safe, that of the latter having been set at the establishment of Marvin & Co., New York.

Next we come to the Advertising Department, adjoining which are the Subscription, Postoffice and Agents' and Carriers' Departments, each in the order named. The various branches are attended to by Mr. Thomas Maloy and his assistants. All of the various departments named are fitted up and arranged with a view to comfort and convenience, and with several conductors. Here, also, is a fire-proof safe of the smaller class, which came from the establishment of Messrs. Burke & Barnes, the celebrated safe manufacturers of Philadelphia.

The delivery window for carriers, train-boys and news-boys is located at the end of the counting room, which communicates with the Fifth avenue entrance and the composing and press rooms. Here Mr. Wm. Conners will be found at proper hours ready to attend to the wants of customers.

Mr. Briggs, the indefatigable presenter of bills and collector of money for the concern, who is always punctual in fulfilling his engagements, has established his headquarters in the Advertising Department.

The counters are constructed of oiled walnut, with ash panels, and are surmounted with arched windows, also of walnut, elaborately carved and molded in graceful designs. The arrangement of the windows is such that the persons occupying the counters can see at once to the department with which his business is connected. This by means of neat gilt signs, in semi-circular form, over the arched windows. Ist, "Business Manager;" 2d, "Cashier;" 3d, "Advertising;" 4th, "Subscriptions;" 5th, "Postoffice and Answers to Advertisers;" 6th, "Agents and Carriers."

The interior hangings and decorations, the styles of which are elaborately ornate, present to the eye an appearance both attractive and costly. The walls are also adorned with numerous paintings, which serve to greatly enhance the general splendor and attractiveness of the room. During the day the place is well lighted by means of five large windows on the Fifth avenue side of the building, while at night four chandeliers, each containing a full flood of light, strong and cheerful, upon the various apartments herein described.

In completion of the account which we have given of this department of the COMMERCIAL printing establishment, and its belongings, it is only appropriate to indicate the men whose work redounds so much to their credit. To *Messrs. Barr & Moser*, the architects, we are indebted for admirable plans and suggestions, and to *Messrs. Moore & Chambers*, carpenters, for the satisfactory manner in which the plans of the architects were carried out. The paper hanging and decorations by James Howard, corner of Smithfield street and Seventh avenue, cannot be surpassed, nor can the upholstery by McFarland & Collins. The gas fitting and plumbing—excellent work—was done by Messrs. Weldon & Kelly. The painting and glazing, by Mr. J. F. Cinley, is deserving of special mention.

THE EDITORIAL ROOMS.

Ascending to the third floor, we enter the Editorial Rooms, fronting on Smithfield street and Fifth avenue. These are two in number—the corner room being occupied by Mr. BRIGHAM, the Managing Editor. This room is about ten feet wide by twenty feet deep, is plainly furnished and carpeted, and well lighted and ventilated. The material wants of a working editor are comparatively few, and a half dozen chairs, a square table, and a waste basket, form the principle articles of furniture. A large pile of exchanges, crossed at every mail; a supply of white printing paper cut in suitable slips for writing on; a half dozen Faber pencils, a pot of paste, and a pair of scissors, complete the editor's equipments. A pair of sliding boxes, fixed on the wall, enables the editor to send his "copy" to the composing room above, without leaving his apartments.

Adjoining this room, and communicating with it, is a private apartment, twelve feet wide by twenty feet deep, and handsomely furnished. It is carpeted with Brussels, and contains a set of Gothic furniture, from the establishment of Messrs. Lentz & Weise. There is also a handsome mirror, with a sideboard containing the usual fixtures. This apartment is designed for the accommodation of the Directors of the COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY, and as a reception room for visitors, and those having private business with the editor. As a whole, the editorial rooms are the most convenient and handsome in the city.

THE REPORTERS' ROOM.

This room, which occupies the remaining space on the third floor, is twenty-two feet wide by forty-four feet deep—and is lighted by seven windows looking out on Fifth avenue. It contains the desks of the assistant editors and reporters employed on the various departments of the paper, eleven in number, and is very conveniently fitted up. It also contains files of the COMMERCIAL since its first issue, a library of books of reference, maps, and other necessary appliances. It is a very pleasant and commodious apartment, and admirably suited for the purpose.

THE COMPOSING ROOM.

The Composing Room is in the fourth story of the building, and is, from its spaciousness and general adaptability, one of the best in the country. Its dimensions are eighty by sixty feet. There is abundance of light afforded during the day by the twenty large windows extending along the Smithfield street and Fifth avenue fronts, and at night the room is brilliantly illuminated by the light from numerous gasburners. Twenty-one compositors, or type-setters, receive regular employment here. This department is under the supervision of Mr. James M. McShane, foreman, and Mr. B. F. Latshaw and Thomas Murray assistants, all of whom are competent workmen.

In addition to the regular force of compositors, some twenty "subs" find employment here sufficient to make good wages; so, we may say that the establishment employs about forty type-setters; and a number of these are found the best printers in the country. So extensive is the capacity of the room and fixtures, that, occasion requiring, sixty compositors could be set to work on five minutes notice.

The "forms" are "made up" on "turtles." This, to the uninitiated, will bear explanation. To be brief it is simply a platform of cast iron, and has a surface equal in dimensions to a page of the newspaper printed thereon. It has the form of an ovalo, and is made to fit the large cylinder of the printing machine. Two of these "turtles" filled with matter comprise one side of the paper, and are "worked off" simultaneously—that is to say, the second and third pages go to press in company, and likewise the first and fourth pages. The greatest care is required to keep the "turtles" in good order, which is done by means of a regular daily oiling and polishing process. This work furnishes employment to one man, who receives a fair salary. Mr. Thomas Murray, who also holds the position of "turtle man," has for several years faithfully attended to the duties devolving upon him.

THE PRESS ROOM.

Descending now to the Press Room, in the basement of the building, we find the large Hoe four cylinder printing machine, upon which the COMMERCIAL is printed. This machine has been in use about five years, and is perhaps one of the finest and best printing machines of its class in the country. It is capable of making 14,000 impressions per hour, and it is in this particular that the COMMERCIAL possesses the advantage over its competitors. Its superior facilities for printing—the great speed with which it can be adjusted to the principles of the Republican party, and appointed lamentable failure in Kansas and Nebraska, in matter of these appointments and the demoralizing influence which his opinions and conduct must upon them—the loss of no less than millions of dollars of revenue in these years. The history of Gen. Sterling Price's raid, as related in some of Dr. Harbaugh's quaint poems in a book, entitled "Harbaugh's Harfe," and the Reformed Church Publication Board has published them for the benefit of the deceased poet's family, and the poems are for sale.

During the recent session of Congress taxes have been reduced more than $75,000,000. The taxes have been removed in accordance with the by canals and railways, from sales by dealers and manufacturers. The income tax has been reduced to 2½ per cent. on all incomes above $2,000; and it is to expire at the end of two years. The tax on tea has been reduced from 50 cents per pound; on coffee from 5 to 3 cents; and the tax on sugar and molasses has been reduced in the aggregate $12,000,000 per annum. By this reduction of taxation the industries of the people, and the necessaries of life have been relieved of burdens amounting to millions. Another financial measure, which contemplates the saving of interest upon the public debt by the exchange of outstanding six per cent. bonds for those of a lower rate of interest, is the refunding of the six millions and a half a year. While a reduction in taxes transfers the burden of the debt from one year to another, from one class of citizens to another, a reduction in the rate of interest is an actual saving to the country, not only for the present generation, but for all time. And yet these important and beneficent financial measures, intended to relieve the people of burdens, received little countenance and support from the Democratic party, whose responsibilities for the war, its losses, expenditures, its debts, and its taxation, are so fearfully large.

Not faultless, but high, noble, and glorious, is the record of the Republican party, and history will note it, and the world will gratefully remember it. In the light of this brief review of its achievements for the cause of human justice and humanity, should not Republicans, one and all, cling to their grand organization, rectify its mistakes, correct its errors, and keep it true to its past traditions and in harmony with the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age? So doing, may they not perpetuate their power until their beneficent principles shall become the accepted policy of the nation?

HENRY WILSON,
Chairman of the Congressional Republican Committee.
JAMES B. PLATT, *Secretary.*

THE CONTRACTORS.

We cannot close our notice without making favorable mention of the gentlemen and firms who, by their skill and fidelity, contributed so largely in placing the building in its present very satisfactory condition. The carpenter work was by Messrs. Moore & Chambers, engine fitting, by Messrs. Phillips & Cluley; removing boiler, Messrs. Carroll & Snyder; gas fitting, by Messrs. Weldon & Kelly; masonry, by Mr. D. Ecker; painting and lettering, by Mr. P. O'Brien and Mr. G. L. Smithson; paper hanging, by Mr. James Howard.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.

Railroad Bond Taxes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1870.

To Gen. J. A. DIX—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 11th inst., stating that the report had been circulated in Iowa that I had intimated that I would not enforce the laws for the collection of the taxes to pay railroad bonds, if resisted by the citizens, is received. It is hardly necessary for me to deny such a statement. I would hardly invite a community to resist laws which I am sworn to execute. I do, however, emphatically deny the report, and state further, that *if it becomes my duty to do so, I shall enforce all laws, or any other State, I shall do so without hesitation.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

Remarkable Case of Petrifaction.

A writer from Reading to the Pittsburgh *Christian Radical*, relates a remarkable and apparently well authenticated case of petrifaction of a human body.

Mrs. Catharine Hipple died at Monrovia, Indiana, on the 22d of February, 1868, in the sixty-fifth year of her age. She was buried there on the 24th. In December, 1868, her husband died at his old home in Tremont, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, requesting that his wife's remains be brought and buried by his side in Tremont Cemetery. On the 20th of February, 1869, three years after the mother had been buried, her grave was opened, and after the removal of the covering of the outer coffin it was discovered that both coffins were filled with a dark colored water, and on raising the coffin to the surface of the earth, they found it to be remarkably heavy. The coffin was carried into the house, and on examination of the body it was pronounced by the attending physician to be petrified. The color of the face and hands was, perhaps, two shades darker than natural, and somewhat resembling a varnished surface. The features were as full and perfect as when she was alive, so that all who had known her, and came to see her remains, instantly recognized the well remembered countenance. The body remained exposed to admiring spectators for four days in order to ascertain whether any change would take place preparatory to entombing. Nothing of the kind whatever was manifest. The remains were roughly handled in all transportations, were transported fourteen hundred miles by rail, and before the burial in Tremont the body was again examined, by Dr. Bruner, of that place, and found to be thoroughly petrified, and in the same condition as it was when taken out of the grave.

THE Chicago *Tribune* publishes a statement of receipts of flour and grain which shows that she is behind both Milwaukee and Toledo, and "is the third wheat market on the northern lakes instead of the first." In its bitterness the *Tribune* says: "When the harbor improvement at Calumet is completed, and a few elevators are built there, we suppose Chicago will be the *fourth* in the list, unless the Calumet elevators should be owned and operated by the Chicago combination." Now let Cincinnati and St. Louis grow!

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Address of the Republican Congressional Committee.

The address put forth by the Republican Committee, after narrating eloquently the history of the Republican party to the present time, concludes as follows:

Have we achieved this great work, having passed through these three eras of its history, the Republican party, entering on its fourth era, was summoned to deal with questions relating to the national debt, the currency, finances, and taxation, to reforms in the military, naval, and Indian service, and whatever remaining burdens and legacies were left by the war. Concerning these questions there are apparent diversities of interest and real differences of opinion. The solution of some of them are embarrassed by grave difficulties. They require time as well as financial skill and practical statesmanship for their adjustment. Differences of opinion on matters so recondite and complex, in an organization embracing so many men of large intelligence, trained to habits of independent thought, expression and modes of action, are inevitable. The are indeed to be expected and desired, for from such freedom of discussion truth is elicited, and proper modes of action are deduced. The men, therefore, who stood so firmly while in a minority, amid the denunciations, vengeance and scorn of power; the men who met the stern exigences of the war with such heroic courage, who assailed the slave power and exiltpated the slave system; the men who grappled so successfully with the perplexing and pregnant issues of reconstruction, lifted helpless freedmen up to citizenship, exalted them to the heights of civil and political rights and privileges, and made the nation free in fact as well as in name, should not shrink from the less momentous and less embarrassing questions now before them.

Patriotism, principle, the continued existence, reputation and renown of the Republican party, and a due sense of self-respect and pride of character demand that Republicans now, as in the past, should have faith in this capacity to carry forward to completion reforms so auspiciously begun. I came into being as an organization of reform and progress, and should be ever ready to accept the living issues of the hour and march abreast with the spirit of the age. Unaided it has fought the battles of reform with constancy and courage. Nor in the work still before it can it hope for aid from those who still cling to the traditions of the past, pride themselves on their conservatism, and, during the conflict of the past twenty years have resisted all reform, and mourned over every effete and hateful abuse that fell. If there are Republicans who are weary of the ascendancy of a party which has achieved such crowning victories, who are tired of its responsibilities of power, and would relinquish it to other hands, they should remember that there are none worthy to accept it. For surely they cannot be found in the Democratic party, by its policy during the closing years of its power, and by its present unrelenting opposition to reformatory measures within of power, even now, as if smitten by judicial blindness, to the plain letter of the Constitutional amendments as fixed and final, they seem unable to discern the existence of such a trust.

Accustomed to success against fearful odds, and undertaking perhaps the intrinsic difficulties of the impending issues, many Republicans looked to Congress for speedy action with high raised expectations. Of course, that body is independent, and not always satisfied with results. But with these expectations have not been fully recognized in the action of Congress it is believed that as much has been achieved; enough, at any rate, to satisfy them that the difficult problems will be wrought out and the work successfully accomplished.

General Grant came into office pledged to maintain inviolate the public faith, reduce the national debt, diminish taxation, appreciate the currency, reform abuses in the civil and military service, and maintain order in the administration of the laws. The appointment of the President, the Heads of Departments, Congress and the General of the army, many of the Governors of States, and the great reforms inaugurated President Grant's Inauguration he is bringing to the service of justice, its humanity and its wisdom. The firm, just and generous policy of the Administration toward the Southern States, which has brought much of order and security, and primes industry to the whole country. The interests of economy the services of thousands of employees, both civil and military, have been diminished. The currency has greatly appreciated in value by tens and scores of millions of dollars, and the national credit has been already strengthened.

Without any increase in the articles subject to taxation, or in the rate of taxes, the revenues of the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1870, will be nearly four hundred millions of millions of dollars against less than three hundred and seventy-one millions for the year ending 30th of June, 1869, and less than two nearly thirty-eight millions of dollars. On the other hand, the expenses of 1870, as those of 1870, were less than those of 1869 by more than twenty-nine millions of dollars, thus showing an increase of revenue and a decrease of expenditures of more than sixty-seven millions of dollars in the three years of the present administration. In the last sixteen months, the receipts from customs, Morrow, Captain-General Rodas, has received positive orders from Spain to promulgate the decree of the Cortes proclaiming the end of emancipation, and has also been invited to re-establish the system of direct contribution in preference to forced loans. During Gen. Grant's administration, they were more than four hundred and sixty-nine millions, showing an increase of nearly one hundred millions of dollars.

Republicans will remember that during the last two years of Mr. Johnson's administration he removed Republicans appointed by Mr. Lincoln and others who adhered to the principles of the Republican party, and appointed Democrats in their stead, with the result of a latter of these appointments and the demoralizing influence which his opinions and conduct must upon them—the loss of no less than millions of dollars of revenue in these years. The history of Gen. Sterling Price's raid, as related in some of Dr. Harbaugh's quaint poems in a book, entitled "Harbaugh's Harfe," and the Reformed Church Publication Board has published them for the benefit of the deceased poet's family, and the poems are for sale.

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THE constitutional amendment, which finally passed the Michigan Legislature, and which now goes to the people for adoption, voting on sections separately, declares in no uncertain terms that railroads must do as the people tell them to. The telegram has reported the third section, which submits the question of paying obligations already incurred to the people of the counties, townships or municipalities, in aid of railroad debt. But the first two sections are a more direct blow at the growing power of railroad corporations, and the public interest demands something to their effect in the fundamental law of every State. They are:

ARTICLE NINETEEN—RAILROADS.

SECTION 1. The Legislature may, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on different railroads in this State, and shall prohibit running contracts between railroads and other companies whereby discrimination is made in favor of either of such companies against any other companies owning, connecting or intersecting lines of railroad.

SEC. 2. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property, or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line, and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

LATEST Havana advices indicate the imminency of a conflict between the Cuban and Spanish home government and its allies among the native Cubans. It is reported as a presage of trouble that the Casino Espanol, which has long been a political volcano, under or behind the throne, and which lately chose to come out openly as a political organization, elected a constitution committee of those who desire to govern the island as best may suit its interests, to the exclusion of the loyalists, paying little or no attention to the wishes of the home government, and particularly upon the subject of slavery, by a great majority of the committee. Moreover, Captain-General Rodas has received positive orders from Spain to promulgate the decree of the Cortes proclaiming the end of emancipation, and has also been invited to re-establish the system of direct contribution in preference to forced loans to replenish the treasury for carrying on the war, the money last borrowed from the Banco Nacional having run high gone, and a new loan talked of. General Rodas has neither complied with the order nor accepted the invitation. On the contrary, he has written back that he deems it madness, under existing circumstances, to do either, and if the government thinks otherwise, his resignation must be considered as tendered, and another must be sent here in his place to execute the order and carry out the invitation. Such a course, it is believed, would be overwhelmingly will sustain General Rodas, and if the home government does not do so the conflict mentioned can but occur sooner or later.

MR. HALSTEAD, to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, under date of Paris, July 21, says: "The weak point of France, I expect, is this bloated, pampered, passionate, heedless, headlong Paris. I do not believe in the great sentiment displayed here for a few nights after the declaration of the war. There was fury in it, and feverish excitement, but it was not the calm, deep capacity to suffer and grow strong in suffering. The processions, bearing tri-colors and torches, looked a little as if they were esteemed as fine sport, rather than as demonstrations of an adequate determination to fight to the death. I saw many of our torch bearers in political campaigns, the most drunken and disorderly. There were bloouses marching with the rest, but the workingmen were not, I am convinced, out in force. The constituents of Rochefort have not been converted into admirers of the Emperor. Upon the whole, the Emperor would do well to keep a few reliable regiments within easy reach of Paris. There are persons here, and a great many of them, who have a far greater hatred of him than of the Prussians, and who would be willing to see France humiliated for the sake of the destruction of his dynasty."

REFORM REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Reduction of Taxes—Reasonable Salaries and Fees—No Specific Legislation—No Brokerage in the Offices—Reform in the County Commissioners Office—Down with the Ring, Fraud and Corruption.

The following is the Platform of the Reform Republicans of Allegheny. It is strong and broad enough for the whole party to stand on. Read it, Republicans, and then say if it is not:

Resolved, By the Republicans of Allegheny county in convention assembled, That we reaffirm the principles embodied in the platforms of the Chicago Convention of 1868, and the State Convention which met in Philadelphia in 1869; in the various reconstruction measures adopted by Congress; in the fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The noble service rendered by the Republican party in the preservation of our free American Government, and in securing to all citizens, without distinction of rights, and all the rights of man, constitute an imperishable record, and entitle the party to the continued confidence of the American people.

2. That the present imperative duty of Republicans is to keep the party organization pure and intact, and maintain in its vivid activity the strength and energy of the party. This can be done only by placing and keeping in office the most competent and worthy of the public confidence. The great need of the day is that honesty, capacity and fidelity be made under the dictation and compulsion of public opinion; and therefore the purpose of this Convention is to bring the Republican masses into a more active participation in the business of making nominations, to the end that the party be honestly and efficiently represented. Our sole aim and object is party purification.

3. That reform in the administration of our party affairs is indispensable to the maintenance of Republican ascendancy in Pennsylvania. The General Assembly has become a reproach to the State, and public confidence has been withdrawn from it. Corrupt special legislation has grown to such an extent in its capacity to carry forward to completion reforms so auspiciously begun. I came into being as an organization of reform and progress, and should be ever ready to accept the living issues of the hour and march abreast with the spirit of the age. Unaided it has fought the battles of reform with constancy and courage. Nor in the work still before it can it hope for aid from those who still cling to the traditions of the past, pride themselves on their conservatism, and, during the conflict of the past twenty years have resisted all reform, and mourned over every effete and hateful abuse that fell. If there are Republicans who are weary of the ascendancy of a party which has achieved such crowning victories, who are tired of its responsibilities of power, and would relinquish it to other hands, they should remember that there are none worthy to accept it. For surely they cannot be found in the Democratic party, by its policy during the closing years of its power, and by its present unrelenting opposition to reformatory measures within of power, even now, as if smitten by judicial blindness, to the plain letter of the Constitutional amendments as fixed and final, they seem unable to discern the existence of such a trust.

4. That the greatest danger to our party and country is the tendency to centralization that prevade the public service, and the wild scramble for office. The doctrine that to the victor belongs the spoils is a political heresy, destroying the Government, and we, therefore, insist that the disposition of patronage and public offices be with reference to the fitness given only to competent persons, on the principles announced in Resolutions 2 and 3.

5. That the laws that give to Clerks, Registers, Prothonotaries and Sheriffs, ten, twenty, and fifty thousand dollars per annum (patent), it is to be said in reply that as the price for that benefit is only $1 50 per ton, it would take *nearly millions tons* yearly to pay them; and that if it is meant that they pocket the tariff on the imports, we reply that the price of iron and Bessemer steel has tumbled down to less than half what it was before it was made in this country, and the foreigners pay the tariff on this reduction. The total tariff would not be five per cent. of the $20,000,000.

The developments thus far in the Nathan murder investigation are summed up by the *Dayton Journal* as follows: Taken in connection with previous statements they indicate that the murder was committed two or three hours before it was discovered; that the murderer was a person acquainted with the premises and habits of the family, and with the movements, with one of which the murder was done; and that some hours after performing the deed, and after deliberately rifling the safe he passed into the sitting-room and left the front door of the mansion, leaving it partly open, and the implement with which he committed the deed lying in the hall. There is nothing in the developments up to this time to lead to criminal, but they establish that he was neither of the parties entered by the name whose names have been mentioned in that terrible connection. Further developments will, we believe, fix the guilt upon the right person, if any doubt, though the investigation may never wholly clear up the terrible mystery.

THE alleged American protectorate over San Domingo is explained in this way: The treaty of the cession of San Domingo to the U. S. as a protectorate against intervention, pending the ratification of the treaty. This was meant to prevent organized revolutionary movements proceeding from Haytien territory, which treaty still awaits final action. The Committee on Foreign relations reported adversely upon it, but the Senate refused to act, and the period for its ratification has since been extended by the two Governments. Whatever measure of protection is to be extended in pursuance of that treaty. There is no other basis. The fact may possibly be stated that no protection of any kind is extended to San Domingo except what is legitimately conferred under the provisions of the treaty for the cession of Samana Bay; the ratification of which, as has already been stated, is still pending.

IT is stated that in anticipation of the operation of the law passed at the last session of Congress, requiring the full redemption of currency—that is, the withdrawal from banks in sections having an excess—some of the Western banks are already moving in the matter, and one of the largest of the New York city banks has been fortunate enough to sell a considerable amount of Louisiana six per cent. premium. By thus selling in advance of the scaling down movement the bank is enabled to secure the handsome consideration of five per cent., and also to realize the high premium on the gold which it has received from the comptroller of the currenby to secure its circulation.

THE latest panacea is sulphite of soda. An article in the last *National Medical Journal* recommends it in almost all cases dependent upon the retained condition of the blood, whether caused by the inhalation of malaria or vitiation of food, and almost every disorder of contagious and infectious character. Diarrhœa, cholera infantum, dysentery, and many diseases of the skin have been relieved almost immediately upon its digestion, and it is also held to be perfectly and rapidly curative in some cases of typhoid and intermittent fever, erysipelas, scarlatina, dyspepsia, nausea, syphilis, catarrh, and rectal hemorrhage.

GEN. Grant is to visit Lake George from September 1st to September 5th.

OBITUARY.

Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D.

The venerable Dr. John T. Pressly, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, this city, and one of the oldest ministers in the West, died at his residence on Washington street, on Saturday morning, at the age of seventy-four. Dr. Pressly was born in March, 1796, in South Carolina, his father, David Pressly, having settled in the Abbeville District some fifty years before, and became possessed of considerable wealth. At an early age, the subject of this notice entered the Transylvania University, in Kentucky, and while there was a class-mate of John C. Calhoun. While here, young Pressly determined to enter the ministry, and leaving the University he proceeded to New York and began the study of theology under the celebrated Dr. Mason. In 1815, having been licensed as a minister of the Associate Reformed Church, he was sent west to supply a vacant mission. He traveled from New York to Pittsburgh on horseback, as our "borough" was not even then blessed with a canal. In 1816 he was ordained and installed Pastor of the Cedar Spring church, and remained there until 1831, when he was called to take charge of the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary in Pittsburgh, and succeeded Rev. Joseph M. Kerr, D. D., as pastor of the Kerr, D. D., of the *United Presbyterian*. In 1857, Dr. Pressly took charge of a small number of worshipers who met in "Sample's Long Room," corner of Federal and Water street, and this was the birth of the First Associate Reformed (now First United Presbyterian) congregation, of this city, of which the Doctor remained pastor till the day of his death. When he first preached here he could cast his eyes over the room, and could soon tell when every member was present, so limited was the number. But the congregation increased, and subsequently a more house of worship was erected in the Diamond, which special legislation has changed, and in turn had to be torn down, and a church with a capacity for three thousand souls, and six hundred members was erected on its present site. The church stood for many years, but the congregation having outgrown its dimensions, and become wealthy, the church property was sold, and the present magnificent edifice on Union avenue, above Ohio street, was erected. The congregation gave birth to several flourishing Societies, among which is the United Presbyterian Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Joseph R. Kerr. Dr. Pressly always watched over these new congregations with special care, and regarded them with as much concern as though they were not his own. As a pastor, he was singularly successful, although he was in no sense a popular preacher. He was a clear, logical, and forcible speaker, and his style of delivery was dignified—and with that sober cast of countenance which is now rapidly becoming condemned; but experience has shown that the system itself provides no effectual security against the introduction of unfit persons into the selection of candidates, and that party purity and virtue are promoted by their exclusion.

5. That the greatest danger to our party and country is the tendency to centralization that prevade the public service, and the wild scramble for office. The doctrine that to the victor belongs the spoils is a political heresy, destroying the Government, and we, therefore, insist that the disposition of patronage and public offices be with reference to the fitness given only to competent persons, on the principles announced in Resolutions 2 and 3.

6. That the laws that give to Clerks, Registers, Prothonotaries and Sheriffs, ten, twenty, and fifty thousand dollars per annum (patent), and to Judges three to five, are absurd and wrong, and we call upon the next Legislature to enact a law that will compensate according to the talent and labor required, and that shall fees over the currency, reform abuses in the civil and military service, and maintain order in the administration of the laws. The appointment of the President, the Heads of Departments, Congress and the General of the army, many of the Governors of States, and the great reforms inaugurated President Grant's Inauguration he is bringing to the service of justice, its humanity and its wisdom. The firm, just and generous policy of the Administration toward the Southern States, which has brought much of order and security, and primes industry to the whole country. The interests of economy the services of thousands of employees, both civil and military, have been diminished. The currency has greatly appreciated in value by tens and scores of millions of dollars, and the national credit has been already strengthened.

Without any increase in the articles subject to taxation, or in the rate of taxes, the revenues of the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1870, will be nearly four hundred millions of millions of dollars against less than three hundred and seventy-one millions for the year ending 30th of June, 1869, and less than two nearly thirty-eight millions of dollars. On the other hand, the expenses of 1870, as those of 1870, were less than those of 1869 by more than twenty-nine millions of dollars, thus showing an increase of revenue and a decrease of expenditures of more than sixty-seven millions of dollars in the three years of the present administration. In the last sixteen months, the receipts from customs, Morrow, Captain-General Rodas, has received positive orders from Spain to promulgate the decree of the Cortes proclaiming the end of emancipation, and has also been invited to re-establish the system of direct contribution in preference to forced loans to replenish the treasury for carrying on the war, the money last borrowed from the Banco Nacional having run high gone, and a new loan talked of. General Rodas has neither complied with the order nor accepted the invitation. On the contrary, he has written back that he deems it madness, under existing circumstances, to do either, and if the government thinks otherwise, his resignation must be considered as tendered, and another must be sent here in his place to execute the order and carry out

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870.

THE COMMERCIAL.—Mr. Isaac M. Wilson is an authorized agent for the daily and weekly COMMERCIAL.

HONOR CONFERRED BY HANGING.

The other day one BERNARD SCOP, at Norwalk, Ohio, enjoyed the peculiarity, so it is reported, of being the first Hebrew hung in the United States for murder. But this was nothing beside the blessings showered upon him by the good, steady people of that Western Reserve town. We are told that the ladies of the place sent him delicacies in cookery, surfeited him with fresh fruits, overpowered him with hosts of bouquets and inundated him with picture papers. A poor peddler, whom the gentle dames would scarcely speak with had he been guiltless, his cell was carpeted by them, the walls were covered with pictures cut from the papers they sent him, and the care of a great variety of rare flowering plants furnished by them, solaced all his waking moments, when he was not conversing in broken English with the gentlemen and ladies who delighted to visit his cell. Doubtless the result of such actions was to create in the community where the man was hung a false sympathy for him, a growing doubt as to his guilt, and worst of all, a disregard of the awfulness of the crime charged against him. The longer he lived the more there was of this, without doing anything for him to neutralize the harm done to the community. Suppose that immediately upon his conviction SCOP had been sent to Columbus for life imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary, would such kindnesses and caresses and society-corrupting sympathies have been lavished upon him as Prisoner No. 1,043, lost in a throng of others with cropped hair and striped suits? No, probably not. He would be remembered for his crime alone, and its like would be avoided for its prompt punishment.

The latest saint of the scaffold is JOHN REAL, who seems likely to attain to the front rank of *post mortem* esteem. In the year that elapsed from his murder of JOHN SMEDICK until his conviction and sentence, and in the second year that went by until his execution, his name was constantly in the papers and the people were continually talking about him. Political and personal friends persistently repeated the story of his innocence, and, while by lapse of time, his crime lost much of its guilty seeming, in the same ratio the public grew in pity for him. Had he been tried and hung within a month after the murder, his fate would have served its purpose as a warning. Had he been imprisoned beyond hope of pardon until his innocence should be proven or years should elapse, about the same end would have been accomplished. But he was kept before the public for two years, until everybody was talking about him, taking sides as to his guilt or innocence.

One result of this delay was that ten thousand men, including leading merchants, lawyers, bankers and politicians, petitioned for the commutation of his sentence. Another result was that on last Saturday morning, while ANDREW MURPHY was disputing with his brother THOMAS as to REAL'S guilt, THOMAS plunged a knife into his heart. Another result, more dangerous than the rest, was shown in REAL'S funeral. The Tenth regiment of New York Volunteers, other military, civic and religious societies swelled the funeral procession to thousands, and the streets through which the long train passed were crowded. It seemed more like the obsequies of some great citizen than the funeral of an accused murderer. Thousands must then have reasoned: "Surely this man could not be guilty; or all these people that knew would not think him innocent, and thus honor him." Thus thousands must have been added to the thousands that already thought JOHN REAL a martyr, while the law, by its delays and peculiar manœuvers, has again caused execution to appear sanctification.

DIVIDE AND DESTROY.

It has been repeatedly charged, and it is widely believed, that the Court House Ring and the office-holding leaders generally, are acting on the rule or ruin principle. That such is the fact, cannot be longer doubted. The comments of the Ring "organ" on the address of Hon. JOSEPH WALTON proves it. The appeal of that gentleman for union and harmony that the party may succeed, is openly and unreservedly denounced. "It will not by any means satisfy" the Ring, says the "organ." And why will it not "satisfy" them? Simply because Mr. WALTON will not agree to denounce as traitors the great body of Republicans, who demand that expenses shall be cut off, taxation reduced, and the glaring abuses in the party management reformed. To accomplish these objects, he appeals for union and harmony in the party, and for so doing he is denounced by the Ring "organ." It is the rule or ruin policy practically carried out. And why should not Republicans be united for these objects? Why should there be any opposition to reforming these abuses and a reduction of the taxes? Is there any better reason than can be urged to the Reform Republican ticket, which indisputably is the best ticket that has been nominated for years, even if it was ever equaled.

Mr. WALTON'S address squarely presents to the Republicans of Allegheny county the question: Shall there be union and success? The Ring "organ" unhesitatingly denounces him for proposing it. Reform Republicans therefore appeal to the people, and standing on their own admirable platform which demands the abolition of glaring abuses in the management of the affairs of the county and the party, and with a ticket which no one has ventured to assail, they have no fears for the result. Let the Ring go on, present a second ticket—a Ring Ticket—for the sake of the plunder they have so long enjoyed; let them do their worst to divide the party, and they will surely fail. The Reform Ticket, which has the sympathies of the great body of the Republicans of the county, in spite of all its enemies can do to divide and destroy, will prevail.

THE Emperor's and Empress's trunks are said to be packed—in fact, some portion of their baggage is reported to have already been sent torward. This indicates better prudence than in almost anything connected with the war under his Majesty's management. It may be well, however, not to come to too speedy conclusions, for these distinguished persons may remain in France for a considerable time yet. The preparations for a trip into Spain, or some other country, only proves that they understand what may happen almost any moment. There is nothing either in the French character, the condition of the opposing forces, or the capabilities of the two nations, great as are the advantages which Prussia has gained, to justify the conclusion that the contest, unless arrested by diplomacy, will not be kept up long after NAPOLEON'S dynasty has fallen. Indeed, NAPOLEON has almost ceased to be considered as a necessary part of the war. Many probably have already concluded that better off without him in France, more especially in a military view of her case.

The report which Colonel RYAN brings from Cuba favorable to the revolutionary cause, people will be inclined to believe. So frequently have opposite representations by the Spanish authorities been disproved, that it is not difficult to think that the truth is not on their side. When Colonel RYAN says that the Cubans are stronger than ever, better disciplined and prepared to prosecute the war, and feel confident of succeeding, we are quite ready to believe him. The demand on Spain for more men refutes the boasts of the Spaniards in the past and lends probability to Colonel RYAN'S statements.

THE Court House Ring are making a desperate struggle to save themselves. Their fat salaries are in danger. The bold declaration in favor of reasonable salaries, and of returning the surplus to the public Treasury, put forth by the Reform Republicans, has filled the Ring with consternation. By the adoption of this measure, the tax-payers of the county would save annually not less than twenty-five and perhaps fifty thousand dollars. In the face of this, members of the Ring are riding over the county shrieking, "stand by the party," and by this means they entertain the hope of being able to induce the people to keep the Ring in power and continue their fat salaries and exorbitant fees. This is the extent of the significance of the cry, "stand by the party," as used by the Ring. It was not a month since that this same Ring perpetrated a gross outrage on the taxpayers by dividing among themselves a new job which will transfer from twenty to forty thousand dollars from the public treasury to their own pockets, when competent and responsible persons were ready to do the work for less than half the money, and give any amount of bail. The Ring are nursing other jobs against the time they shall be confirmed in power another term; meanwhile they live on old ones. They are therefore sending their runners all over the county, shrieking "stand by the party," when it is only their plunder that is in any danger. Delegates are to be chosen to a Convention which the Ring expect to control. And this they will do, unless the plundered taxpayers take the matter into their own hands. There is not an intelligent man in the county that does not know the extent and the necessity for reforming these abuses. But the game of the Ring is to gather together their confederates and then whip the people into the support of whatever they do. We ask the Republicans of Allegheny if they are ready for this?

NEW YORK CENTRAL, NEW YORK AND ERIE AND PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

The virtual consolidation of the New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads creates a formidable opponent to the Pennsylvania Central; and in view of the probable effect on the business of that road and Philadelphia, the *North American* sounds the alarm with great earnestness. The statements of that paper are so unreserved and its alarm is so sincere that we copy the article entire, as follows:

"This consolidation is an event of such magnitude as to demand more than a passing notice. The Erie controls a broad gauge line reaching all the way from New York to St. Louis, and its business is immense. The New York Central includes, it is said, five thousand miles of railroad East and West. This consolidation makes the united corporations so formidable that it is a question whether defensive measures will not have to be adopted against it by the various States through which its lines pass.

"The gauge of the New York Central, and all the lines in its interest, is four feet eight and a half inches, while that of the Erie and its connections is six feet. The latter was originally adopted as being worked distinctly, notwithstanding the consolidation. Neither engines nor cars can be used in common. The object of the consolidation is to destroy competition. Competition was the thing to be stopped, and it could only be done by both lines being put under one ownership. Hence Vanderbilt has been preparing at the Erie by every means in his power, and Gould and Fisk, after thwarting him at every turn and enriching themselves beyond their most sanguine expectations, have now made peace and agreed to consolidate, by which process they will become still richer, and get rid of all their lawsuits and other troubles.

"Now Vanderbilt has the Erie, and he can compete against Gould and Fisk, the Erie Railroad, under their management is, beyond all question, in far better condition than it ever was before, and their connections are also making rapid progress. The Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia, and it is probably this immense expansion that incites the New York companies to consolidate their interests to make a broadway against it. Baron STILLMAN has full already in contending against the new schemes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and now this new complication comes in to increase the trouble. The effect will be the same now as heretofore. It will produce new absorptions of connections and extensions by the Pennsylvania Central, and while the people will hold up their hands in astonishment at the increase of a power that goes ahead thus only in self-defense. No doubt the probability of the Northern Pacific Railroad being built in the interest of the Erie line has had the effect of stimulating this consolidation in New York. But the value of that connection is purely prospective, while the vast combination in which the company has turned its attention will be of immediate value. We have, also, an interest in the through business between St. Louis and New York. The New York Central includes, it is said, five thousand miles of railroad East and West. This consolidation makes the united corporations so formidable that it is a question whether defensive measures will not have to be adopted against it by the various States through which its lines pass.

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Weekly Commercial.

"TO THEE OLD SHINE."

BY J. W. POPE.

To thee we sing, to thee old Rhine
Where the fame of all the world is known,
And drink to thee in purest wine
Which on thy teeming banks was grown.

Flow on loved stream, and send on high
Each day thy dews, o'er all the land
As incense to the Deity
To fair with blessings from His hand.
Upon thy bosom bear in pride
The sons and all who love in peace,
Bid sweets away to heath thy side
Thy foes, and bid that quarrels cease.
Chorus.

Oh! unto us if thou should'st need
A helping hand to speed thy way,
Call unto us and though we bleed
And die, we'll help to crack the foe,
The naughty foe, who boasting dare
To cross the water, and may God
In mercy answer us
And bless thy people and thy sod.
Chorus.

LANDS FOR SOLDIERS.

They Can Pre-empt 160 Acres—Counterfeit Agricultural Scrip.

The following information is furnished respecting the act of July 10, 1870, granting additional rights to soldiers desiring to enter homesteads on lands within the railroad limits:

Under the original act only one hundred acres of $2 50 land could be entered as homestead.

By the amendatory act of August, honorably discharged soldiers who have served not less than ninety days in the military, naval, marine, or revenue marine service during the rebellion, are entitled to a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of two dollars and fifty cents lands on the payment of the legal fee of ten dollars and the usual commutation on the value of the land's allowed as compensation to the Register and Receiver, the only charge being the privilege of taking one hundred and sixty acres, instead of forty acres of such land. Requirements as to the personal residence upon, and improvements of the homestead selected, are not waived or altered in any respect.

The Agricultural College scrip heretofore issued, having been extensively counterfeited, the purchasers are cautioned against imposition from this cause. None should be purchased except from responsible parties well known to the pre-emption law. Any fraudulent scrip should be required for the consideration paid, accompanied with a guarantee for indemnification.

CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD MONOPOLY.

State Legislatures Being Owned by the Monopolists Congress Must Act.

The New York *Herald* concludes an article on the danger to the business interests, and the public in general, existing from the Central Railroad Monopoly under the league just entered into by the great trunk lines, as follows:

"There is no effectual way of reaching these monopolies but through the General Government. Congress must, sooner or later, and the sooner the better, assert its power over the railroads and their charges. These roads are no less arteries of internal commerce, as much as the rivers are, and Congress has power under the express provisions of the Constitution 'to regulate commerce among the several States.' As the lines connect and run through the different States, from one end of the country to the other, it becomes the duty of the National Government to make laws for controlling and regulating commerce through them, and thus protect the people in their interests and trade against a dangerous monopoly. Let us hope that this new consolidating movement of the railroad kings will arouse Congress to a sense of the danger and its duty."

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

Romney has a population of four hundred and sixty.

A calf has been born in Wood county recently, which is a great curiosity. It is entirely without hair, except a bunch on the end of its tail; has skin like an elephant, the head of a sheep, and is dead. All its actions closely resemble those of the deer.

The corner-stone of an Odd Fellows' Hall at Clarksburg was laid last Tuesday with appropriate ceremonies.

A little child of Dr. Kennedy, near Clarksburg, died from a dose of concentrated lye a few days ago.

Over one hundred colored voters have been registered in Charleston.

John W. Slack, of Kanawha county, has published a card announcing his withdrawal from the Democratic party.

The August term of the United States District Court will begin at Clarksburgon the 29th instant.

Lucien L. Hagans, eighteen years old, was killed by lightning at Brandonville on Wednesday last.

The Town Council of Clarksburg has recently refused to grant liquor licenses.

Mr. C. M. Shinn, of the *West Virginian*, declines to be a candidate for the House of Delegates in Marion.

About a dozen parties have been arrested in Boone county, under the enforcement act, for intimidating registrars, fraudulently registering and procuring fraudulent registration of others.

The Kanawha *Journal* says three hundred Chinamen will be put to work on the Greenbrier end of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and if the experiment proves successful more will be employed.

Kanawha county this year levies fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation; Ohio county ninety cents; Doddridge county thirty cents.

Romney is soon to have a school of high grade for both sexes, under competent teachers.

The Clarksburg *Conservative* says, A singular case of an attempt at murder occurred at the house of R. L. Cottrill, in Grant township, on Sunday night. It seems that Mr. Jas. H. Burnside had appointed to meet, visiting at this place with a young lady, his attentions to whom was objected to by some members of her family. After spending the evening as lovers usually do, Mr. Burnside retired to his room and went to sleep. About three o'clock he was suddenly aroused by a severe stab in the wrist, and springing up saw a man making his escape through the window. He at once gave the alarm, and search was made, but no one could be found. Every one in the house was at home. It is said, have come to him through mysterious sources, but no confession is made as to the fiend's motive for the assassin may have been. The wound was severe but not dangerous.

The St. Pleasant *Register* learns, from a reliable source, the particulars of the following horrible affair, which occurred in Roane county a few days ago: A lady, whose name our informant had forgotten, residing upon the above named creek, had occasion one bright morning for the purpose of doing "the week's washing," taking with her the youngest child, an infant of about a year old, leaving her other twelve at the house. While engaged in the work she heard suppressed screams at the house, taking up but little attention from the soiled clothes upon which it was sitting, she placed it in an empty wash tub to keep it from crawling into the creek during her absence, and hastened to the house where she met her eldest child with its head frightfully disfigured and swollen. She hastily gleaned from this one that the three children had crawled under the house in search of eggs; that while under something had hurt them, and that the two other children were still under the house. The mother upon looking under the house found them dead, with several moccasin snakes, of large poisonous and deadly species, crawling around their bodies. The neighbors were alarmed and by their assistance the bodies of the snakes and the unfortunate children taken out, their bodies presenting a frightful and horrible appearance. By this time the elder one was a corpse. The mother, in her grief and agony had forgotten until now her little one at the creek, but upon going down to the creek for it, it was only to find it had crawled into the creek. It is supposed the little child climbed up in the tub and was holding on to the lower edge of it when the tub upset, and being in the creek the water below and drowning it. It is said the mother's grief was such that at last accounts she was a raving maniac.

OHIO NEWS.

Prof. J. W. Glass has discovered gold dust in considerable quantities near Dayton.

Toledo is about to have a daily German paper, to be called the *Express*.

Michael Fox, of Toledo, bruised one of his fingers with a hammer some time ago, but thought nothing of the matter. Finally his arm swelled greatly and grew black, and the man died last week.

Henry Hoffman, of Bucksville, bought a gun one Saturday lately, and went hunting with it on Sunday. Monday morning he found another horse and by their actions induced some one to follow them, when his corpse was found, he having accidentally shot himself.

In the Court House at Marietta is a book of records of the first laws of the North Western territory and record of the court proceeding. It is an aged looking volume, and the paper is old paper, some of the very stuff that caused the mother country so much trouble. The date in it runs 1788.

The Springfield *Advertiser* claims that the largest water wheel ever manufactured in the United States has just been cast at the Turbine Water Wheel Works of New York. It is 30 feet and a half in diameter, and weighs 20,000 pounds.

A man named Harris owns a "store-boat," and on the 5th inst. he tied up to the bank at Little Hocking and began to trade with the people for produce, butter, eggs, etc. He was visited by a number of women, who informed him that he must leave or stop selling whisky. He refused to do either, and was driven away by which his boat was fastened. He made fast again, when the females made as an effort to scuttle the craft. Not to be beaten, however, he opened a well directed fire upon the party with eggs and potatoes, compelled to leave him "master of the situation."

Prof. Glass has discovered near Dayton the skeleton of a monster snake, imbedded in limestone, from the size of the vertebræ it is estimated to have been at least forty feet long, and six or seven feet in circumference.

The Infallibility Dogma in Spain.

MADRID, July 25.—The Declaration of the Infallibility of the Pope has been received with very little demonstration. The Carlist papers decorated their sheets one day with a gala border, and published the decree in full in Latin. The other monarchical journals content themselves with a bare announcement of the news, and the Republican and liberal papers generally treat the intelligence with the greatest merriment. The favorite joke for the last week or two has been that the Pope would from this time forward draw the Fat Prize in any lottery—which has been repeated in so many effect as to make the falling off in the receipts for tickets of the last drawing! That infallible *mondos* said: "Let us trust the Holy Father have it, and wonderful. We will not pay as must one who knows what ticket the winning can first."

The facetious free-thinkers of the press are also acting Ha Ha Holiness with much persistence now that he is infallible, to inform them what Father Manterola has done with the $50,000 he collected by the sale of indulgences last year, and which he perseveringly neglected to pay into the treasury, where it belongs. Another incorrectly announces that Garibaldi has visited from Capera for Rome having conscientious misgivings about the new dogma, he wishes to consult Father Mastai Ferretti in person on certain points of it.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 17, 1870.

There was quite a brisk demand for money to-day at many of the down-town banks, and outside paper was generally refused. The banks—we mean the National banks—have about as many applications from their regular patrons as they care to accommodate, and we notice a good deal of acceptable paper on the open market, which meets with takers at from 10 to 12 per cent.

In regard to the New York money market it is to-day's mail from that the fact that the banks of that city have lost $19,237,881 of deposits during the last four weeks, shows the effect that the drain of specie to Europe must soon have on the money market there, and consequently in other cities also. When the deposits decline the bank loans must necessarily be cut short and a tight money market is the result. The New York banks have always counted their specie deposits as a part of their reserve, and that is now being rapidly being drawn out of the country by the export of gold to make payments by the falling off in exports of domestic produce. It has the same effect as though they had locked that amount of legal tender in their reserve vaults short and they are obliged to cut down their loans. This has not resulted in any pressure in the money market as yet, because business is extremely dull in all parts of the country, and the trade of Boston, still going on, and, at the same time, the demand for currency from all parts of the country for the movement of the new crop is just beginning. In addition to the loss of their gold deposits, the banks of New York must, in experience, within the next few weeks, the loss of the major portion of the banks in the Western and Southern States, and a difficult to see how a severe pinch for money in September is to be avoided.

It is a significant fact, says the Chicago *Tribune*, that the export of gold during the last five weeks is just about equal to the total amount exported during the ten months ending April 30. The export for the latter period was—as shown by the report of the Bureau of Statistics—$22,776,745. The export for the ports of New York alone, for the five weeks ending August 13, was $22,500,000.

The export of gold, which is now going on at the rate of $3,000,000 per week, against an average of less than $500,000 per week before the declaration of war, is now entirely independent of the price of bonds in Europe, and of the state of the money market being sent back here for sale, but is the effect of the check in the export of domestic produce.

The last published report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that of the total $19,000,000 of domestic products exported during the first months ending April 30, $20,000,000 was cotton, $5,000,000 was tobacco, $1,500,000 was petroleum, $23,000,000 was coal, and $18,000,000 was tobacco—these five items constituting 80 per cent. of the total exports of domestic products for the ten months. This is just about the proportion which they have actually borne to each other for the year, and to the total amount for the year 1869-70. It is considered that the export of cotton is at present only one seventh of the volume it was last season, and that it will be one fifth of what it was a month ago, and that, in consequence of the failure of the cotton crop, cotton has almost ceased, and that of tobacco is greatly diminished, and that the export of breadstuffs is falling off with the new crop of the year—we say, when all this is considered, there is no danger of any material drain of specie or gold during the last five weeks should be as large as during the ten months ending August 1. The bank statement of last week, which we gave in full, is very favorable to the banks, and shows a strong position. The loans and discounts are $309,000,000, and the specie $17,000,000, or 5½ per cent. The circulation is $34,000,000, and the deposits $129,000,000, or 26½ per cent. The legal tenders are $9,000,000, and the total reserve $26,000,000, or 20½ per cent. Last week the reserve was 21½ per cent. The loans have increased $1,000,000 during the week, and the deposits $2,000,000. The banks have gained $1,500,000 in legal tenders during the week, and have lost $1,000,000 in specie. The circulation remains unchanged.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 90 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the week:

August 17, 1870.	10:00	11:30	12:30	3:30
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Central & Hudson	95½	95½	95¾	95¾
Scrip	22¾	22¾	23	22¾
Erie	23	23	23¼	23¼
Reading	88	88	88	88
Michigan Cent'l		142½		142
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Illinois Central		134		134½
Cleve. & Pitts.		89		89
Chicago & N. W.	82	82¼	82¾	82
Do preferred	91½	91½	91½	91½
Rock Island	114½	114½	114½	114½
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94
Ohio & Miss.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
C. H. & Alton		90		90
Do. preferred		112¾		113¾
N. J. Central		101½		101¾
Wabash		39¾		40¼
W. U. Tel		94¾		94¾
Quicksilver		34½		34½
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	37¾	38
Adams Express		68		68
Wells Fargo		135		134
American		44		43½
Gold	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼

Ex-dividend.

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	96	95¾		¼
N. Y. Central scrip	95¾	95¼		½
Erie	23¼	23		¼
Reading	89	88		1
Harlem	130	130		
Illinois Central	135½	134½		1
Lake Shore	93	92¾		¼
Cleve. and Pitts.	90	89		1
Northwestern	82½	82		½
Do. preferred	91½	91½		
Rock Island	114½	113¾		¾
St. Paul	61½	61¾	¼	
Do. preferred	93½	93½		
Wabash	39½	39¾	¼	
Do. preferred	70	70		
Fort Wayne	94	94½		½
Ohio and Miss.	34½	33¾		¾
C. H. & Alton	90	90		
Adams Express	68½	68		½
Gold	117¼	117¼		

—The Erie Railway Company advertise in the New York *Leader* of limited circulation, that it is the intention of the Company to obtain a consolidated mortgage on its property, for the purpose of paying off its floating debt, future litigation, and advancing the general interests of the road.

—**James W. Kennedy, Broker**, No. 90 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad Bonds, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks, bonds or securities that are dealt in by the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 17, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change, the demand being confined to the wants of the home market. So far as relates to prices, but few changes have taken place, as a matter of course, dealers will differ in their views as relates to prices—holders, as a matter of business, are endeavoring to hold up the present prices, and are governed by the latest accessions in order to effect sales. On the other hand buyers are shy and purchase merely sufficient to meet their immediate wants. Produce—The market is well supplied with the various descriptions; in prices we have but few changes to note, and those will be found under the proper head. Flour—The market was dull, prices weak and the tendency downward. The receipts since our last were 691 barrels. There is, however, a good stock on hand.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the last two weeks:

	Last Week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,344	2,991	8,335
Apples, bbls	335	1,616	1,951
Cheese, lbs	433	1,740	1,173
Corn, sacks	1,527	2,779	4,311
Wheat, sacks	11,737	15,177	26,914
Barley, sacks	967	150	1,117
Rye, sacks	593	725	1,090
Oats, sacks	5,259	4,785	10,044
Butter, pkgs	151	165	316
Bacon, tierces	156	160	316
Bacon, piece	500		500
Dried Beef, tierces	33	12	45

A prosperous market was steady with a fair trade demand; the receipts are increasing, 250 bbls being received since our last. In regard to rates we have to report that the receipts are weak and tending downwards. Correct figures are difficult to obtain, but we are reported sales at $2, $2 63 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—Market steady but not active. The leading houses have a good supply on hand, and are making arrangements for falls business. The country demand is rather soft as yet. Pearl ashes 8½ cent., 8½ refined 55 ₱ cent., 8½@9 cent; pearls 9@9½; potash 7@7½ ₱ c.

GROCERIES—The market was steady but not very active; buyers are naturally waiting for lower prices—how long they will wait is a question for another letter. We've reported sales at the following:

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 14c; B coffee 13½c; extra 13½c; Pure Rico, 14c for fair; 12c for other.

COFFEES—Steady; choice, fancy 23½@24c; Java 27½c.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@ 11½c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@12½c; Molasses sugars 9½@10½c, being an advance of ½c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ₱ gallon; Havemeyer & Elder's, 80c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 70c; Golden syrup, 60c; choice and lower grades 40, 50@55c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales, New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The reports from the West are favorable to higher prices, so far the market has undergone no change. The receipts are being light. We've reported sales the views of holders. We are reported sales at the following: Shoulders plain, 12½@12¾c; jobbing lots 13@13½c; Sugar Cured do 16@16½c. Sugar cured Hams, Canvas Sides, plain, 17½@18c; do fancy 18½@c; Breakfast Bacon, 20@21c; Dried Beef, 18c; Canvassed S. C., 25@c. Mess Pork 24@25c. Lard in tierces, prime, 12½c; half barrels and kegs, 13c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—The stock on hand is not a large one. Peaches are selling in a small way at, quarters, 6@7c halves, 9@10c. Apples 5@6c. The supply was ample for the demand.

SOAP—Sales Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 6c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $4 75 ₱ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₱ case.

FLOUR—The market was unsettled, and correct figures difficult to obtain. Buyers are evidently weaker, and tending downwards. The receipts since our last were 504 barrels, mills are storing largely and supplied and are doing a fair business. We've reported sales as follows: Mille Lacs brand, $8 80; per bbl; in sacks, $8 50; **, blue brand, bbls $8 10; sacks $7 80; *, red brand, bbls $7 40, sacks $7 10; Pacific Mills, $7 10; Cream of the Nations, $8; Pan Handle $7 90; Palmetto $7 25. Rye flour firm, quiet and unchanged; sales in bbls at $6 80; in sacks $6 90. The trade is moderately good, still the general belief is that prices are bound to come down, hence not a single pound beyond the actual requirements of the house is purchased, the end is not yet.

OATMEAL—The new crop is arriving freely, and are large and sound; sales are made readily at $3 @3 25 ₱ bbl.

BROOMS—We have no change to note. There was a fair jobbing demand from the country trade, sales being made at $1 75@2 00.

CORN MEAL—The market was quiet, with but little doing. Sales are made in a limited way at $1@1 05 ₱ bush.

TOBACCO—The market is abundantly supplied, and good fomatoes sell for 9@10c ₱ bush. The demand is fully equal to the supply.

GRAIN—The market was not an active one and dealers are still apart in their views. The receipts since our last were 26 cars, made up as follows: Wheat—red winter, 1,250 bush; white, $1 20@1 35. The supply was in excess of the demand. Oats without change—new at 45@46c; old, sales were made at 50@52c, and from store at the usual advance. Corn—the demand is improving, and holders are firm in their views. The stock on hand is not a large one, which naturally increases the confidence of holders. We report sales of shelled at 63@65c; some dealers however refuse to accept less than $1. Rye—We have nothing new to note; the demand was quite active. Barley—The demand is improving, but the stock to operate with is light; the market is expected to open at $1@1 05 ₱ bush.

LUMBER—Sales of Pinoniix Hyctraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $5 @$3 50 ₱ bbl.

CHICKENS—The market is well supplied with both old and young chickens, the latter bringing from 50c@$1 per pair.

PEACHES—Continue to arrive freely and prices are a shade lower; sales are made at $2 @2 50 ₱ box.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 3 5¾c; No. 2 6¼c; oatmeal A and B, barrels, 20 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

BUTTER—The trade of fresh is still going on, and, at the same time, the demand for currency from all parts of the country for the movement of the new crop is just beginning. In addition to the loss of their gold deposits, the banks of New York must, in experience, within the next few weeks, the loss of the major portion of the banks in the Western and Southern States, and it is difficult to see how a severe pinch for money in September is to be avoided.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants, layer, 16@18c ₱ pound box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₱ pound.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ½-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; 1-lb cans, $2 75 ₱ dozen; 2-lb cans, $5 ₱ dozen.

COOPERAGE—The market was without any special change; sales were reported at $1 90@ 1 95 ₱ bbl.

SAPOLIO—Sales **Enoch Morgan's Sons—six months' guarantee.**

LIME—We can report a fair jobbing demand at the following rates: $2 25; eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl. Market well supplied.

BUTTER—The market was firm with a good demand. We note sales of fresh roll at 25@28c ₱ lb.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 90; do 3-hoop ₱ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1, 3-hoop $8 50; do No. 2, 3-hoop doz ₱ $6 50; do do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards doz ₱ $2 75.

FEED—We hae no change to note. There is a moderate trade demand, and sales are reported at the following rates: Bran $1 50; middlings, $1 55; chipstuffs, $1 10, and middlings, $1 80 ₱ bush. The supply we know to be ample for the demand.

FISH—We have nothing new to furnish our readers. The demand was fair and sales were reported to us as follows: No. 1 Mackerel No. 1 at $23@23 ₱ barrel; No 2 large 3lbs, $16 50; No. 2 do 2 lbs, $13 50; No. 3 do, $11 50; Codfish 5½ ₱ cent.

LARD—The demand continues good, and sales are regularly made at the following figures: Philadelphia No. 1 extra $1 17@1 20, No. 2 do $1 10@1 15; Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 25, and pure No 2, 90c per gallon.

HOUSES—Are selling in a regular way at 5@ 5½c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—The market was inactive; nothing doing in timothy or clover. Flaxseed is also dull but will shortly open with more light. We quote nominally at $2 15@2 20 per bush.

CANDLES—We have no change to note. Sales were reported to us as follows: Star 12½c; sperm 45c; Mould 12½c, star 20c; and stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

BEESWAX—The market contains a fair supply. We can report regular sales at 30@35c ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—The market has been quiet for some time with sales to the trade at 85@95c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Prime country 7½@8c ₱ lb. The sales were confined to limited parcels. City rendered 8½@9c; country 8½@9c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, August 18, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market yesterday was devoid of animation, dealers seeming to be quite apart in their views and not disposed to make terms. The result was sales were few and far between. Prices have undergone no particular change; previous prices were substantained.

CRUDE.

The market was without animation. The sales were in a small way; dealers were not able to report any transactions. The nominal rates were: Spot or August 9½c; September 9c; S. O., till December 9c; all year, S. O., 9c.

REFINED.

1,000 bbls, all year, S. O.....9c
5,000 bbls, all year, S. O.....9c
2,000 bbls, all year, S. O.....9c

REFINED.

The market was quiet one; buyers were shy, manifesting no disposition to operate. The nominal rates were: Spot 24½c; August 24c; October to December 24½@24½c; all year B. O. 25c; future delivery was very uncertain.

SALES.

1,000 bbls deliverable on the 20th at.....24½c
1,000 bbls August.....24½c
1,000 bbls September.....24½c
4,000 bbls in Philadelphia first half Sept..24 c

DISPATCHES.

[by Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, August 17.—The *Herald* says: The market was more active and prices firmer to-day, especially for crude, where many sales were made at an advance of from 10@15c above those of yesterday. Towards the close the excitement among the buyers was great, and holders of oil were firm at prices from 10@15c above the views of last summer.

SALES.

2,000 bbls upper creek.....$1 00
2,000 bbls upper creek.....1 00
2,000 bbls upper creek.....1 00
2,000 bbls S. O. in 60 days.....2 90
1,000 bbls upper creek.....3 00
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 10
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 15
500 bbls lower creek.....3 20
2,500 bbls Oil City.....3 50

OIL CITY, August 16.—Market entirely nominal, and prices hard to give; about $5 @$3 10 on lower creek, and $3 August 40 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—Market firm; prime light straw to white 23½c; 24c for standard white; Gilkey Hill 24½c bbls.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 17.—Market firm at $9 10.

ROCKSTILL, August 17.—Market quiet; offering $3 05; asking $3 10@3 15.

SHARON, August 17.—Market quiet at $2 90@3 00 on road; but few offerings at the latter price.

TITUSVILLE PA., August 17.—Market on upcreek quiet but firm; nominally $2 90@2 95.

OIL CITY, August 16, 4 P. M.—Morning market fair; sales crude in bulk at 12c, with 1,000 bbls disposed of in lots. Crude for shipping order is held at 16@18c. After the Petroleum Exchange opened with less inquiry, holders demanding full prices, but at the close the disposition to sell, being influenced by the decline in gold and irregularity of exchange; we quote at 24½ @25c; sales 2,000 bbls private terms, 1,400 bbls at 24½c, and 1,000 bbls, this lot early in day, at 25c. Philadelphia delivery: sales 3,000 bbls refined S W August at 24@24½c, closing at 23½c, and 1,500 bbls, December, at 24c on creek; 1,000 bbls sold on upper road, deliverable in sixty days, at $2 90.

TITUSVILLE, August 17.—Market fair with a good demand this morning at $3 05.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 17.—Market firm, with $2 90@3 00 offered for oil.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 16—Market quiet and dull for crude, refined steady; 24½c bid per gal for month 24½c; sales of 3,000 bbls at 24½c; sales at Philadelphia of 1,000 bbls at 25c for first half of September.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 17.—The market was quiet with very little doing. The supply was about 25 000@30 000 bbls; sellers holding at about $6 10. No sales were reported.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Refined 24½@25c; crude, 12c; nothing offering.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—August and December 24c. Crude 11@11½c. Market quiet and steady.

OIL CITY, August 17.—Market quiet at $3 10 @3 15 for creek; $3 45@3 50 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17, 1870 P. M.—August 24c; September to December, 23½c. Crude 11c; market steady and quieter.

NEW YORK, August 18, 5:30 P. M.—Market quiet and unchanged.

Petroleum.

Export from New York to foreign ports from January 1, 1870, to August 9, 1870:

1870.	Past viously	This week.	Same time 1869.
Total	2,043,341	47,952	38,076,353

Total exports since Jan. 1, 1870...galls. 49,276,141

The following is the quantity exported from other ports, January 1 to August 6:

From Boston	galls.	1,961,959	1,517,559
From Philadelphia		25,489,914	15,925,145
From Baltimore		1,998,580	999,990
From Portland			
From New Bedford			
From Cleveland			
Total		27,887,459	18,538,850

Total export from the United States.....77,131,962 57,009,113

Same time reported.....57,344,097

Same time 1867.....39,668,016

Petroleum shipments from New York for August 5 to 9:

TO HAVRE.

Petroleum, crude	galls...	455,961
Naphta	galls...	291,722

TO MARSEILLES.

Petroleum, refined	galls...	161,756

TO HAMBURG.

Petroleum, refined	galls...	446,406

TO KRONSTADT.

Petroleum, refined	galls.	439,227

TO BARI.

Petroleum, refined	galls.	63,570

TO GIBRALTER.

Petroleum, refined	galls.	59,000

TO SMYRNA.

Petroleum, refined	galls.	57,999

About Hogs and Cattle.

Clay, Blair & Campbell, says the Carlisle (Ky.) *Mercury*, are buying hogs for October delivery, at eight cents. This firm have paid out, the past year, in Nicholas county alone, not less than $80,000 for hogs.

Near five thousand head of cattle have been shipped from Paris, Kentucky, during the past month. Mr. Hager, of the firm of J. T. Alexander, Hager & Co., is extensively buying and shipping. They have bought eight thousand head, and expect to spend $1,500,000 thereabouts.

J. Scott & Co. have three thousand head of hogs stopping. John Berry, of Berry's station, sold them sixty head last week at $5. Berry paid $7 50 for them, and they had fattened 50 pounds each at a cost of 4½c. John H. Kerr, near Hutchinson's station, sold and shipped in the last few days 5 head of Berkshire pigs, at $20 each, and 1 at $40. The dam of these is by Tryon's renowned Bob Lee.—*Paris Kentuckian.*

Cincinnati Coal Market.

August 16.—The supply continues to meet the demand, wholesale and retail, at former quotations, and the market is steady.

Youghiogheny, afloat, per bush	10@10c
Youghiogheny, delivered	14@15c
Ohio River, afloat	8@10c
Ohio River, delivered	12@13c
Cannel, delivered	18@20c
Anthracite, delivered, per ton	$14 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, August 16, 1870. }

REMARKS—The supply of cattle in the market booked up about 800, which fully met the demand. There was little difference in prices from the week previous, the market being slightly stronger. Prime butcher's stock sold readily at full prices, say 6½@7c, some few at 8¼c, and medium may be quoted at 6½@7c. There was a fair demand for stock cattle, with sales at 4½@6c. The weather, since the recent heavy rains, has been pleasant, and the long heated term may be considered at an end. This will have a good effect on the market, and henceforth we anticipate a better demand for fresh meats.

The following car loads of cattle were received during the week:

	Cars.		Cars.
Trauerman & Laub	7	C. Farrell	1
Imp	3	J. Frey	1
Z. Geir & Rothschild	3	D. Boyd	1
L. Keifler	2	J. Keys & Neely	1
S. Marks & Bro	3	E. E. Eddy	1
Mc. Stowe & Kirkpatrick	3	P. M. Kirk	1
C. Hass	2	P. M. Snyder	1
Greenwald & Kahn	2	W. C. Trasher	1
S. Kraus	2	Prepaid	1
L. & J. Shamburg	5		
M. Kaufman	1	Total	45
Chas. Bonner	1	Same week 1869	37
Hazlewood & Bell	3		

Hogs.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & Co	E. Wilson	60	16,000	$4 50
Holmes, L. & Co	J. Landis	70	16,000	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co	J. Landis	70	16,000	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co	Mc. Farland	190	19,000	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co	Weir Bros	230	17,000	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co	H. Davis	230	17,000	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co	Knox	200	16,000	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co	Knox	200	16,000	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co	H. Davis	80	6,970	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co	Pidcock & K	170	15,000	4 50
Smith	Rigg	224	15,470	4 50
Smith	S. Yoder	70	5,600	4 50
Smith	J. Hunchbergen	30	½ head	2 00
Smith	N. Knox	87	½ head	3 00
Smith	N. Knox	83	6,700	4 50
Hazlewood & Williams		80	6,400	4 50
Hedges & Taylor	J. B. Landis	185	15,500	4 50
Hedges & Taylor	J. B. Landis	185	15,500	4 50
Hedges & Taylor	Pidcock & K	357	28,800	4 50
Hedges & Taylor	Pidcock & K	357	28,800	4 50
Hedges & Taylor	E. H. Davis	212	18,000	4 50
Hedges & Taylor	E. H. Davis	212	18,000	4 50
Hedges & Taylor	J. Hunchbergen	206	15,930	4 50
Hedges & Taylor	Jacob Juvenall	228	½ head	2 00
Hazlewood & Bell	Rigg	203	16,470	4 50
Hazlewood & B.	J. Hunchberger	30	½ head	2 00
Hazlewood & B.	J. B. Landis	72	½ head	3 00
Hazlewood & B.	Mc. Farland	29	½ head	2 00
Hazlewood & B.	Rigg	30	2,000	4 50
Hazlewood & B.	Rose Black	29	½ head	2 00

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1870. }

General Remarks.

To run of cattle for the past ten days was not so heavy as on the week before, but the market, however, was very brisk, and all varieties sold more readily. The stock, though fewer in number, made up in quality. Prices were about the same as given in our last quotations. The weather being cool and pleasant, had a happy effect upon everybody and everything, and both sellers and buyers, though apart in their views, were quite free and humane in their sales, and even during negotiations, the latest war news was discussed, both belligerents having staunch friends among the stock dealers. The closing sales of the market may be summed up as follows: Extra 1,200 to 1,300 steer, $7 50@7 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 ₱ $7@7 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 ₱ $6@6 75; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,000 ₱ $4@6 25; fat cows and heifers, $3@4 50.

The following sales were made since Saturday, by the leading dealers, to which we append a number of miscellaneous sales:

Cattle.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hoy & Taylor	Loughhunter	29	36,500	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	Jno Mc Ardle	18	17,800	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	Jno Mc Ardle	18	15,700	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	J. Mirrick	73	71,400	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	Irwin & Bro	11	10,700	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	Rody Mullen	34	31,800	5 75
Hedges & Taylor	Rody Mullen	34	31,400	5 75
Hedges & Taylor	Jno Rody	21	14,320	5 00
Hedges & Taylor	Mc & Moses	15	13,000

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

THE "PERIL"—THE CAUSE AND REMEDY.

The editor of the Beaver *Radical* has taken a survey of the political field in Pennsylvania, and given his views at length concerning the prospect this fall. It is not assuring for the success of the Republican party. "The peril is positive and imminent, and the party must be made to realize it." Concerning the reasons why this unhappy state of things exists, the editor says:

"It results largely from the fact that, flushed by repeated victories, like Early's soldiers at Cedar Creek, we have become too much elated by our numerical majority. Pennsylvania is Republican to-day, and our party, strengthened by the wise conduct of the National Administration, if united, would be stronger than ever. It will be stronger—it will be invincible if the scattered forces can be made to listen to the bugle-rally and to close up the ranks again. If not, we shall meet with a defeat irretrievable for years to come."

The statement is quite too general. It fails to go to the seat of the difficulty. To say that it is "a quarrel over the loot," is to put a very low estimate on the intelligence and morals of the Republican masses. It is because "the loot" has so generally become the standard of political morality and action that dissatisfaction exists—not here merely, or in any particular locality, but all over the State. The belief is general that our Legislature has for years been corruptly. Purchased special legislation has alarmingly increased. The desire to go to Harrisburg to make money has come to govern nominations to a great extent. That in many cases, if not as a rule, men as legislators do make money, is extensively believed. The belief is based on something better than mere rumor. The repeated purchase with money of the United States Senatorship, not to refer to other offices, stands out as a damnatory fact. It is notorious that money will buy through almost any measure; while it frequently takes money to procure the passage of a bill against which no reasonable objection can be brought. In one word, the people see and feel that the politics of the State are in a filthy rut; that the party machinery is run almost exclusively by corrupt combinations for selfish purposes and not the public good; that this has been going on till it has come to be seen of all men and will be submitted to no longer. We could easily particularise and point out the jobs which have been received through special legislation; but it is not necessary that we should do so to secure the almost universal assent to the truth of our statements.

Now here is the evil, the source of the "peril" which chiefly assails the Republican party in Pennsylvania to-day. The remedy is simple and at hand. It requires no sacrifice of principle, no personal humiliation. The editor of the *Radical* refers to Allegheny as well as Beaver and other counties. There is no dissatisfaction here that does not proceed from the causes we have described, and we presume that, as a general thing, elsewhere such is the case. Here, and we presume also in other counties where dissatisfaction exists, the only perfect remedy is men of total integrity, recognized intelligence and fitness, and who are not professional politicians, for Republican candidates. There is nothing regarding principles and measures which seriously divides Republican voters. It is the determination to support none other than candidates who will set their faces as flint against special legislation and support principles and measures looking to the reformation of the evils growing out of it, and from first to last oppose extravagance, corruption and every species of money making in office, other than that which a fair compensation of set vice performed allows—we say that it is,on the one hand, the strong desire on the part of the masses who pay the taxes for candidates for office who will act up to this standard, and on the other the repeated and thus far successful resistance by those who control the party organization to the gratification of this desire, that have awakened the sentiment and led to action from which the editor of the *Radical* infers "peril" to the party.

In Allegheny county this desire, this sentiment, has found expression in a Reform Ticket, composed of true Republicans of life-long standing, men of tried integrity and recognized fitness for the respective stations for which they have been placed in nomination. The question of State Treasurer, to which the editor of the *Radical* refers, has nothing to do with the movement. There is not the shadow of a selfish purpose connected with it. It has no object that every intelligent man will not acknowledge is for the public good; and it involves no "peril" whatever, but that which arises from the resistance of the leaders controlling the party organization to the reforms demanded—reforms which they as individuals will concede are absolutely essential to the general welfare and vital to party success. We repeat, there exists no "peril" or the slightest menace to the party but the resistance of party leaders, professional office seekers, office holders, and those who in some manner are interested in perpetuating the old order of things, to the reform movement and good candidates. We say this is the state of the case here, and the presumption is that the facts describe with equal truthfulness the condition of affairs in many other places.

If the Republican party in Allegheny suffers at the ensuing election it will suffer because of resistance to the reformation of evils too oppressive longer to be borne. It is not a factious spirit which is finding expression, but a deep and conscientious conviction that the time has come when upright men and none else should be entrusted with power, and the editor of the *Radical* thinks the interest of the party can be subserved by opposing reform and by a course of policy which opposes this conviction, then certainly he is not the politician of the sagacity with which we have been disposed to credit him.

THE PROTESTANT COUNCIL.

The postponement of the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York has been rendered necessary by the war in Europe, of which it is not one of the least regretable consequences. Even in this country probably few of the class interested in the objects of the meeting, are so stoically minded, or so advanced in Christian submissiveness as to be able to preserve under the excitements of the time the temper of spirit required for the wise consideration of the subjects of the proposed conference. Persons who live near the scene of the conflict would not choose to leave their homes at such a time, while citizens of the belligerent countries might not choose to meet one another in an alliance of any kind. In Germany, as well as in France, there are divines whose pugnacious tendencies it might be difficult to restrain within the limits of intellectual discussion, if they were brought face to face on neutral ground. The arena of debate might be suddenly converted into a field of Mars, and the organs of logic exchanged for the carnal weapons of war. Perhaps we ought to apologize to our readers for a suggestion so absurd as it may seem to most of them.

Though the sinfulness of all war has never been adopted as one of the fundamental principles of the Evangelical Alliance, the prevention of war is, we believe, well understood to be one of its objects, and if we rightly recollect, its organized agencies have once or twice been brought to bear to allay excitement in England and America which threatened the interruption of peaceful relations between the countries. We do not pretend to say with how much effect, or whether with any appreciable result the interposition took place. But whoever examines the organization of the Alliance or looks into its history must, we think, admit that the institution is an appropriate outgrowth of the spirit of our age and admirably adapted to promote peace among the nations. It was evidently formed in the first place to meet a want which was felt as the result of the increased intercourse among the nations of Christendom caused by modern inventions. Catholic controversialists had long been accustomed to urge the divisions of Protestantism as conclusive proof that Protestants could have no part in the unity of truth, while earnest Protestants could not but admit the fact of divisions, though they denied the conclusion drawn from it. In consequence of the improved facilities for travel, Protestants of different countries became acquainted with each other and exchanged views on religious subjects, with the result of discovering their substantial agreement on all the essential points of faith and practice. And they became acquainted with their differences as well. The outcome of this increase of knowledge was perfectly natural. While the differences were so numerous and so important of their kind as to render all attempts inexpedient to produce a perfect organic union, the points of agreement were so many as to make confederation or alliance for common objects easy and advantageous. During many years the formation of such a confederation was the subject of earnest consideration in Europe and America. Conferences met with reference to it; preliminary meetings were held, and finally delegates from all lands of the Christian world assembled in London, in 1846, when the projected Evangelical Alliance became an established fact. At this meeting, we believe, certain statements of doctrine were agreed upon as a constitution or basis of union among the members of the organization. But after all, the real bond of concord by which its members have been held together is the spirit or life common to all, in virtue of which they harmonize in the pursuit of certain great practical ends. Or we may say one great practical object, which is to bring the Gospel, as they understand it, to bear upon individual and social life. For the Roman Catholic religion, or Popery as they call it, the members of the Alliance entertain no respect, making war upon the system in all its forms. Hence the authorities of the Alliance have energetically interfered in favor of freedom of conscience in behalf of the oppressed Baptists of Sweden, in behalf of the oppressed Jews of Russia, in behalf of the oppressed Roman Catholics of Japan. In Germany the agents of the Alliance have also made themselves very disagreeable to certain High Lutherans who do not believe in the toleration of dissenters. Indeed, the divines of the established churches in Europe generally have given the Alliance the cold shoulder. They look upon it with distrust as an organization separate from and independent of the church, and consequently as merely human in nature and latitudinarian in tendency. But the lay members of such churches seem to regard it with more favor. In fact, the feature of the Alliance which has been the secret of whatever success has attended its operations, and which seems to promise it a long and prosperous career, is its evident sym pathy with individual religious life and activity as opposed to churchiness and sacramentalism. To avoid misunderstanding, we must say that many distinguished divines on the continent of Europe and in England are members, and in spite of ecclesiastical opposition, the Evangelical Alliance is a very extensive and influential body, and if permitted to assemble in New York in September, it would doubtless have made a very imposing appearance and a very profound impression. It would have merited the title of a great Protestant Council. It ought, however, to be understood that the Evangelical Alliance is now rather an old institution, which has held a council at certain intervals for many years. In 1855 it met at Paris during the great industrial exhibition. A few years ago it met in Berlin. A meeting would likely have been appointed for this year, if no Council had met in Rome, though doubtless there has been a praiseworthy desire to make the Protestant equal if not surpass the Catholic assembly in the multitude and character of its members.

AN ADMONITION.

Attorney General AKERMAN is not only thoroughly informed concerning what has led to the defeat of the Republican party in North Carolina, and is likely to lead to similar results in other Southern States, but speaks out plainly on the subject. He is reported as saying that "the condition of "North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, "Florida, and other States, is deplorable, "because, among other reasons, the Legisla-"tures, instead of paying strict attention to "such business as would advance their ma-"terial welfare and fully establish them-"selves in their former prosperity, have "yielded to railroad and other lobbyists, "and that legislative bodies which "subject themselves to such influences are "always exposed to unfavorable criticism; "therefore there is urgent need of reform "or wholesome reconstruction."

It is creditable to the intelligence of the people that they will, sooner or later, rebel against extravagance, corruption and incompetency in public servants. So long as we have that to depend on we may hope that, however bad the present may be, all will be right in the end. There is danger, however, that the action will be too long delayed.

The evils which afflict many of the Southern States are in their nature like those against which in Pennsylvania, and which in Allegheny county assail the integrity and threaten the overthrow of the Republican party. In North Carolina the party divided. A considerable part adhered to the fortunes of the jobbers and Ring leaders, and resisted reforms in the adoption of which exists their only hope of success. Had the Republicans in North Carolina occupied reform ground and adopted reform measures, they would not have been beaten. And so will it be everywhere. But Ring leaders are Bourbons and learn nothing. With them public opinion, like morals in politics, is ignored; while, for the sake of Party success, the people will tolerate them for a time, ultimately they will rise against them, and, in the name of honesty and virtue, demand their expulsion and the reformation of the abuses inflicted by their reckless and dishonest practices. While we sincerely lament that in any State or locality disaster should overtake the Republican party, we hold that, if happen it must, it should be where the least damage will be done. Better apply the remedy in time than postpone it until the consequences of vigorous treatment will be disastrous. The result in North Carolina is instructive and may be valuable, if the instruction is only heeded. *The people when they ask for the reformation of abuses must be heeded.* In that State the leaders would not heed the demand. They opposed reform, and the party was overwhelmed. To prevent a similar result here Republicans should rally *en masse* on the reform platform. *Nothing short of this will save the Republican party even in Allegheny county.* We make the prediction. When it comes true and the fact is recorded, let the leaders not blame us. We but follow unmistakable popular sentiment in this matter, and we tell the leaders who insanely oppose the Reform Movement that their course leads to political perdition. *For it is the only thing that by any possibility can give success to the party.*

THE POPE'S FALLIBILITY.

"May I never see French troops again!" In these ungracious words Pius the Ninth expressed his feelings on being informed that the urgent necessities of France required the withdrawal of the soldiers who have so long sustained the Papal government against the indignation of the Roman people. As to the genuineness of the language there can be no doubt. His Holiness may or may not have intended that the words should be repeated to the French Ambassador and thus become known to the world. The Ambassador asked Cardinal ANTONELLI what the Pope had said in reference to the withdrawal of the French forces, when the astounding answer was: "He says that God will provide for him, and prays that he may never see French troops again!" As a faithful son of the Church, the Cardinal, no doubt, felt bound to report the very words which had been used. Even his admirers do not pretend that ANTONELLI is a man of delicate moral sensibilities; he may not have been capable of foreseeing the impression which the words would produce. But at any rate he knew that under the circumstances the example of the Homeric heralds was the proper model for him to follow; as the messenger of an infallible being he was bound to report the message he had received in the very words in which it had been expressed.

Naturally the entire Protestant world has been shocked by such a revelation of character in the Head of the Papal Church, so soon after the recognition of his infallibility. Indeed, there is no reason to believe that the feeling is confined to Protestants. Comment upon the little speech of His Holiness can hardly be required to set forth its enormity to any person. The anger displayed was in itself highly offensive. True, anger is not necessarily sinful, but anger irrational and unwarranted by the circumstances of the case, anger so violent and impulsive as to find expression in an unseemly wish—"may I never," &c.—must strike every unprejudiced person as not only undignified but as wholly incompatible with the spirit of the religion of which Pius IX. claims to be the earthly head. But alas! the unreasonable anger displayed by this infallible embodiment of the religion of love, is not the most revolting feature of the Pope's language, or rather of the state of mind indicated by the language. Anger, though a sin, may be a respectable sin; it does not necessarily excite disgust or detestation in its object, or in spectators of its display, or degrade the person who indulges it. Had his Holiness merely shown anger on the occasion, we might have regarded the passion with some indulgence, and perhaps in charity should have assumed that at the moment he was suffering from tooth-ache or indigestion. There is unhappily no room for the exercise of any such charity, as the language used proves nothing less than the most manifest and revolting ingratitude. A Pagan citizen of ancient Rome could say, and by his life prove the sincerity of his words, "I detest ingratitude"—and another Roman who had never heard of ST. PETER, declared that "the crime of an ungrateful mind shows all other crimes to be possible." And yet the state of mind thus characterized by unregenerate heathens has been most strikingly exemplified in our day by a man lately pronounced infallible by a council of the Catholic world. As to the kindness received from France, and especially from its Emperor, by the present Pope, there can be no difference of opinion. Twice at least, LOUIS NAPOLEON saved the temporal power from being overwhelmed by revolution, and by French bayonets the Papal throne has been supported now for twenty years. And yet when the stern demands of duty and patriotism made the recall of the soldiers unavoidable, his Holiness not only fails to express thanks for past services or sympathy for the occasion of the withdrawal, but insults the Government and the nation from whom he has received favors so many and so inestimable. It is a deplorable exhibition of unthankfulness. No wonder the world is shocked.

Leaving out of view the ingratitude of the Pope's behaviour, the discourtesy of his language hardly admits of an apology. Regarded as a mere blunder almost certain to be long remembered in France and to be followed by unpleasant consequences, it proves that the wisdom of the incumbent of Saint Peter's has not been improved by the recent action of the Council. We are unable to conjecture how the French Emperor has been affected by the unbecoming language of the Pope. We do not suppose that he has been much influenced by either affection or respect for his Holiness or the church of which his Holiness is the chief, in his policy as the ruler of France. It has been necessary for him to manage the priests and their adherents, and he has undoubtedly sometimes found the transaction exceedingly troublesome. The first NAPOLEON once said, "I do nothing for the clergy of which they do not make me repent," and it is notorious that they had much to do with his overthrow, though they were his grossest flatterers. The present NAPOLEON has never encouraged direct flattery, and is said to like plainness of speech. Having done nothing for the Pope but what his own interest urged him to do, he may have heard with cynical contempt of the old man's offensive words. But in France there must be a great multitude who have heard of them with pain and regret—and hence they cannot be excused by the relation of mere utility between the Pope and the Emperor.

BRING TO US MINERALS.

From late information it seems certain that greater advantages are to be derived to our community from the completion of the Connellsville Railroad than have hitherto been counted upon. An immense deposite of specular iron ore, in appearance and gravity identical with the Lake Superior, has been recently ascertained to repose in the valley extending from Bridgeport to Bedford, a distance of twenty-one miles. From Pittsburgh to Bridgeport, one of the points on the Connellsville road, is one hundred and thirty miles, contiguous to which the lower end of the ore bed is situated. There are two veins flanking the mountain on the eastern side of the valley, one of which is fourteen feet in thickness, and consists of the kind of ore mentioned above; the other is termed a fossiliferous ore, is of very dark appearance, resembling somewhat a black solid, and is four feet in thickness. The veins run parallel, dipping at an angle of about forty degrees, and extending to unexplored depths below the surface. Observations, however, have been made at gullies formed by mountain streams, sufficient to warrant the assumption that each mile contains from three to five millions of tons of ore, making the deposite inexhaustible for all practical purposes.

These interesting facts have been obtained from the Hon. JOHN CESSNA and Mr. HALL, a surveyor and engineer of Bedford, who have just been on a visit to this city with specimens of these valuable minerals for the inspection of our iron masters, and to call attention to this new source of wealth which can soon be opened to the great benefit of our community, as well as others. A company was organized but a few days ago under a charter granted for that purpose, to construct a railroad from Bridgeport to Bedford, and as the Connellsville road will be finished through to Cumberland by the 1st of January, the present seems an auspicious moment to prepare for realizing these extraordinary advantages. There is no reason why the valley where this ore is, should not be as famous for iron works as the Lehigh Valley. The Cumberland and Frostburg coal mines are within twenty miles of Bridgeport, and the Broad Top is within thirty-five miles of Bedford. But with the heavy capital, extensive furnaces, and superior coal of Pittsburgh, a large amount of this ore would naturally come here, especially if it gives an iron of as great strength and tenacity as that from Lake Superior. It is at any rate equal to that of the Montour Ridge, from which the Danville rails are manufactured. Taking the trend of the mountains from Danville to Bridgeport, as laid down in our best State maps, it lies in the same range and very likely belongs to the same formation. If so, it is still of a good quality and can be had cheaper than any ores of equal value now in use among us.

The thick localities may be more readily appreciated we give distances between leading points:

	Miles.
From Bedford to Bridgeport	21
From Bridgeport to Cumberland	14
From Cumberland to Baltimore	178
From Bedford to Bridgeport	213
From Bridgeport to Pittsburgh	130
From Bedford to Huntingdon	151
From Huntingdon to Philadelphia	107
	258
From Huntingdon to Pittsburgh	158
From Bedford to Huntingdon	53
	206
From Bedford to Philadelphia	240
From Bedford to Baltimore	213
	27
From Bedford to Pittsburgh *via* Huntingdon	206
From Bedford to Pittsburgh *via* Bridgeport	151
	55

A CHAPTER OF BORDER HISTORY.

In the opinion of the New York *World* "the military situation of France" since the recent defeats "is greatly better than it was when all Germany, more united even than she now is, poured down upon LOUIS XIV. after the league of Augsburg in 1686." Perhaps it may be justly said that, with the difference of the times, so many contrasts between now and then must be taken into account that so confident an affirmation appears rather hazardous. It must so appear, in view merely of the changes in the art of war which have been introduced within the last fifty years; and the transformation of the countries concerned, if carefully considered, suggests several reasons for doubt. The populations have ceased to be what they were *relatively* to each other. It might also be objected that the statement—"all Germany *were united* than she now is *poured down* upon LOUIS XIV."—must be founded upon an inaccurate apprehension of the time and events referred to, and conveys an erroneous impression to the reader.

But we have not referred to the comparison for the purpose of criticising it. The mention of the League of Augsburg and LOUIS XIV. in connection with the present war, naturally reminds the reader of certain acts of national robbery and cruelty, with which the conflicts of to-day are directly connected. There can be no doubt that the career of conquest which at length led all the powers of Europe to combine against LOUIS XIV. in the League of Augsburg, exerted a very evil influence upon the politics of France with upon the spirit of the French nation. The King himself, on his deathbed, said to his successor: "I have too much loved war." The effect of his martial successes was to inflame the people with an ambitious spirit and a love of military glory for its own sake, which have caused inestimable miseries to themselves and to Europe. The deleterious influence of his reign on the national politics was equally unmistakable. He set the example and made it glorious, of scorning the right and of declaring war on the most frivolous pretexts, and the force of the precedents afforded by the annals of his rule, is still effective. He made himself powerful, and gained from his contemporaries the title of great by taking advantage of the divisions among the Princes of the German empire. In the present stage of a war, undertaken by France to resist the unity of Germany, it may be interesting to some readers to have recalled a specimen or illustration of the policy of a King who has given his name to the age in which he reigned, and who has never ceased to be warmly admired by the French nation. In the endeavor to exemplify his disregard of the rights of his German neighbors one would desire to select the most striking instance. Among the multitude the choice is difficult. In 1680, taking advantage of a mere technicality of the feudal law, but without the shadow of a just claim, he seized a dozen or more towns along the Rhine, which belonged to the German empire. In the same year or the next, in the midst of profound peace, by bribery he gained admission for his troops into the free imperial city of Strasburg, and immediately proceeded to fortify it. To this fortress some interest attaches just now. To the remonstrances of the Imperial Diet he paid no attention, and the coalition of the German Princes formed to punish him and deprive him of his plunder he arrested by inducing the Turks to march on Vienna. To be able to encounter them, the Emperor concluded a truce for twenty years with LOUIS, leaving him in possession of his unlawful gains. Soon afterwards he laid claims to the Palatinate without any sufficient title, and when it was disallowed, he at once broke his truce with the Emperor, and occupied the coveted territory with his troops. This and other robberies of the same kind finally led in 1686 to the formation of the League of Augsburg, at the instigation of the Prince of Orange. But the Prince was occupied with preparations for his English achievements and a portion of the German troops were busy with the Turks. Thus energetic action was impossible, and the French King resolving to anticipate the attack of the League, entered upon another of his wars of conquest. With one army he occupied the country of the Electors of Cologne and Treves, with another commanded by the Dauphin he seized Worms and Speyer, and extended his ravages all about. At length, finding it inconvenient to hold so much German territory against the allies, he resolved to abandon a portion of it, but to make it worthless to his enemies. Then followed the desolation of the beautiful country on the Rhine. "To burn and reburn" was the order dictated by LOUIS and cautioned by LOUIS. The vines were torn up by the roots and all fruit trees cut down. Four hundred thousand inhabitants of the Palatinate deprived of everything, brutally maltreated and sent to wander in the depth of winter. By a refinement of cruelty the people were forced to aid in the destruction of their houses and property. Twelve hundred cities and villages were thus destroyed. But the details are probably well known to most readers. It is not strange that Germans who think of LOUIS XIV. and the first NAPOLEON should rejoice in the formation of a German union strong enough for self-defense.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

A compact practically consolidating the New York Central, the Erie and the Pennsylvania Central Railway interests is announced. The general public first hear of it in an advance on freight and passenger rates. They will hear of it more than once again by further advances. The announcement of a decrease in rates will be the signal of the dissolution of the compact.

The young men of the Erie seem to have got ahead of the old man of the Central in the war which has just closed. For more than two years FISK, GOULD & Co. have been trying to run their broad gauge trains into the great Union Depot at Cleveland, aiming to do this over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh track, from its crossing of their Mahoning Division. It is announced that one term of the treaty made on Wednesday last at Albany secures to them this long withheld privilege. They have had similar troubles in Buffalo, and there too Union Depot privileges are granted to them.

So much of the treaty of peace and alliance offers something for the public convenience, but the main feature of the compact fulfills an oft repeated prediction and presents an over-balancing peril to all public interests. We are told that the new arrangement will give a fair share of business to each line, and neither will have any advantage over the other. The interests of the three roads, they say, will be blended to the same effect as if one directorship controlled them all. It is claimed that the new arrangement will obviate the necessity of paying out money in drawbacks and commission for obtaining business, and will equalize the rates of freight and passage. All the suits now pending between the parties to the treaty are to be withdrawn, litigation between allies weakening their ability to damage their common enemy, the public.

The beginning of the consolidations of smaller railways, by which these great companies have attained to such immense power, was in just such alliances, offensive and defensive. Those alliances have not stopped short of the complete unification of many smaller companies into the three great ones. Will this Saratoga compact stop short of consolidating these three great companies into one single management, controlling the rates of freight and fare between the East and West? Indeed, it has already come to this practically, for the three Presidents of the combining lines can now, on an hour's notice, double, if they will, the rates of freight, and shippers will have to come to their terms or else not do any shipping.

The people of the West have a chance for partial relief under the new Constitution of Illinois, which has not been a day too early in going into effect. That instrument acquired legal force on Monday, August 8, and on Wednesday, August 10, was formed the compact, which, under the new Constitution, is illegal in Illinois. Section 12 of the railroad article of the Illinois Constitution prohibits discriminating running contracts between the railroads of the State, in favor of one set of roads at the expense of another set of roads. No Eastern State has even this negative defense against railroad combinations and monopolies, and the people here way must endure their sufferings until they are bold enough to recognize the just principle that railroads are public servants, entitled to be used in the same manner as are common roads, rivers and canals, subject to legislative regulation. The first section of the proposed amendment to the Michigan Constitution states the position clearly and concisely:

"SECTION 1. The Legislature may, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on different railroads in this State, and shall prohibit running contracts between such railroad companies, whereby discrimination is made in favor of either of such companies as against other companies owning connecting or intersecting lines of railroads."

Such law as this is the only public security against the rapacity of the railway kings, who, with every new consolidation, gain in financial ability to further consolidate. That the people will embody this principle in every State constitution is only a question of time.

THE *Financial Chronicle* argues against the probability of the war being a short one. NAPOLEON, it says, is not the French nation, which, it is argued, will never consent to a humiliating peace. Even if a Republic should follow the dethronement of NAPOLEON, the conquest of the nation and the mutilation of its territory could be accomplished only after a long and exhaustive war. The exactions which Prussia will undoubtedly make, will be highly exasperating to the French people, who ordinarily might be counted on to resist them to the last; but it is hardly probable that with the continued advance and success of the Prussian armies, they will conclude that no mutilation of their territory can be prevented. The power of Prussia to make the war short seems more than probable, though it would be contrary to the French character to cease to fight when it was possible to continue the conflict. It will be unsafe to assume that the war is at an end when NAPOLEON is disposed of, if it is the purpose of Prussia, as it doubtless is, to compensate herself and punish France by taking French territory. And any success to the French now would only postpone peace. The *Chronicle* is probably quite right in supposing the war will not be a short one, unless Prussia should, by uninterrupted victories and superior strength at all points, be able to enforce every demand.

THE effect of the war must in any event do much to favor Republicanism in Europe. Besides the possibilities which may eventuate in making France a Republic, it will have the effect to stimulate Republicanism in Spain, admonish the people everywhere of the danger of placing their destinies in the hands of one man, lead them to reflect on the consequences, aside from the cost, of immense military establishments, the necessity for which exist only to support the ambition and execute the plans of monarchs, which are seldom in sympathy with the welfare of the people. From Spain, we hear that, notwithstanding the silence maintained and the compact with France and apparent sympathy with her in her struggle with Prussia, there is a deep feeling of satisfaction over the misfortunes of the Emperor, for whom no love is felt. With every upheaval in Europe liberalism has gained, and we may reasonably expect that it will be so in the present instance. It would be placing a low estimate on human sagacity to suppose it possible for such shocks and sacrifices not to be followed by reflection on the part of the masses, and under the burning sun of civilization and increasing intelligence, reflection is the parent of progress in improvement and human rights.

THE example of General DOUAY is commended to the Emperor as opening the least disgraceful way out of the difficulties which beset him. That General, when all was lost, courted and found death. The tragic manner of the taking off in one sense made him a hero. The Emperor's prospect now is not much better than was the General's; and by marching out where the enemy's fire is deadliest he might manage to go off in a blaze of glory. We may here remark that some have seriously ascribed to the Emperor the deliberate purpose of dying in action rather than meet the consequences of failure; and the suggestion has been thrown out that his object in taking the boy LOUIS with him was to give him a "baptism" that would cause the army to take him up and defend him as the legitimate successor. If ever the latter idea entered into the Emperor's plan, unforeseen causes have frustrated it, and neither boy nor father is hereafter likely to have much higher capacity than a fugitive from an exasperated people. Still, the example of DOUAY is worthy of imitation, if the Emperor has the moral courage left to follow it.

THE expectation that the war would send back on us United States bonds in overwhelming amounts has not been realized, and is not likely to be. In the opinion, however, German bankers in New York did not share, and have profited largely by adopting a different view. It is said that since the battle of Haguenau the orders to purchase our bonds have been constant and are increasing. Instead of "unshipping," the German people have "taken in" our bonds in increased quantities since the war commenced, and it is furthermore reported that a similar fact exists as to France, the difficulties in Paris having stimulated the demand for our securities as the safest investment just now. It is suspected that some part of the gold shipped abroad lately has been by German bankers to buy United States securities, in the belief that they are bound to go up.

THE problem of properly caring for the honest poor of our cities yearly increases in magnitude and difficulty. The popular method seems to be to do all the work through extensive associations, and to let their beneficiaries in remarkable buildings and do up a particular class of charity by wholesale. In these institutions thus managed, system is necessarily everything, and every inmate is made to feel that he or she is part of a machine, to move or stay, or go at regular seasons as others dictate. This might be a good plan if poverty and dependence could be relied upon to crush out all individuality and all sense or right to personal freedom of action. But no such thing can be relied upon, for poor people properly feel like the old woman found by a New York census taker last week. At the age of ninety-six she was living in a cellar, by way up in the rear of a tenement house, but active and cheerful. She said she could have gone to the Old Woman's Home, and speaking of the difficulty of doing her own work, cooking, &c., she said she had taken my strength somewhat, but it's better than the Home, because I can go out and come in when I like, and there is no one to say anything to me." As is believed by the population of two thousand some twenty odd examples were found of old and decrepit people who preferred to live alone in little rooms, some of them wretchedly squalid, to becoming inmates of splendid institutions, with all the appearance of beauty, with spacious grounds, clean apartments and manifold comforts. The census taker on his rounds visited the Jewish Widows' Home on Seventh and Chatham, and found the inmates contented and happy, for there was nothing about their asylum to indicate that it was a public institution, or that it differed in its inmates, customs and appearance from any of the private dwellings about it. This feature of making charity homelike is a Jewish peculiarity, that for its success deserves study and maybe imitation from Christian benevolence.

THE entire business community has such a direct interest in the success or failure of existing or future property-insurance companies that some suggestions of the Chicago *Insurance Chronicle* are eminently worthy of attention. This professional authority asserts that while the total amount of property now insured in the United States is not less than twice the sum of the national debt, the total gross assets of the companies engaged in the business of fire underwriting does not exceed $30,000,000. In other words, if only four per cent. of the whole amount insured should be destroyed within the next twelve months beggary would overtake every insurance company in the country. In view of these facts we are told that it is upon the sufficiency of the premium that the security of the insured entirely depends. The business has more at stake in the solvency than any company has in its officers, for to fail to pay his loss would be to them but a single risk gone, but to him it is the loss of all. Fire insurance is founded upon the ascertained facts of experience, and can have no guess work about it. Prudence of management and adequate rates are its best securities, and whoso thinks to protect his property for less than either of these, will miss it. Dear experience pays for cheap insurance, which neither money, nor good names, nor honesty of purpose can make secure. The company cannot lose by taking your risk, unless you are the greater loser, and every dollar you think to gain by reducing their income, reduces your chances of payment in case of loss a hundred fold. Such are the compensations of the underwriting.

THE money-in-the-old-stocking mania is still curiously prevalent, in spite of savings banks and safe deposit vaults. Poor people that have scrimped and saved until they have ten, or fifty, or a hundred dollars, together hesitate to put it out at interest, where it can make money for them while they sleep. They are afraid even of savings banks, and will not shrink from prime railroad bonds and government securities as from fire. So they go home and chuck away their treasures behind the fire place, or in an old trunk or in a meal-pan and the first they know the rats have made a nest of the bank bills, or somebody has thrown them in the stove by mistake or a fire has burned them with the house. Instead of investing their talent to make itself rich, they tied it up and laid it away to gain nothing and too often to be destroyed. The great fire in East Boston, a short time since, burned out a number of just such poor people, some of whom kept large sums of money about the house, and one wise Bostonian sends among the contributions for relief "ten dollars for the sufferers by the East Boston fire, but *not* to replace money lost by being kept in houses."

ATTORNEY GENERAL AKERMAN is exerting his influence in favor of an election in Georgia this fall, the question having been left to the discretion of the President. He says: "If our people have not been brought to reason, moderation and fairness by two years more of reflection, two years of general prosperity, almost two years of liberal and just national administration, when will they come to reason? At least let us prepare to try it. If the same disposition of 1868 should reappear in formidable strength then there will be a reason which does not now exist for postponing the election. We can at least try the experiment of trusting them."

THE officers of county agricultural societies throughout the State would place us under obligation, by forwarding to us a statement of the time and places of holding their fairs this fall.

AN Eastern man paid $2 50 per acre for a section of Iowa land, and upon going to look after it, he found it in the middle of Storm Lake

OBITUARY.

Admiral David G. Farragut.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 14.—Admiral Farragut died to-day very peacefully, at twelve o'clock precisely, surrounded by his family and friends, at the residence of Commodore Pennock, at the Navy Yard. The remains will be deposited temporarily in a vault here until their final resting place is decided upon.

Lincoln and Stanton; Thomas and Farragut. Thus are our leaders in the great war going, and the man for whom the nation mourns today was peer of any in skill, in patriotism and in services.

Entering the navy in 1810, when just entering his teens, for *three score years* has David G. Farragut faithfully served the United States of America, having been on land duty but twelve years in all that time. Under the first Commodore Porter he was engaged in a cruise against the British upon the *Esser*, and after her capture he was upon the line-of-battle ship *Independence*. Years of peace followed in constant service on land and sea until 1817, when Farragut had reached the rank Lieutenant and was order to the command of the *Saratoga* (2) guns) in which ship he saw a conspicuous and honorable service in the naval operations of the Mexican war.

Peace again visited the nation, but Farragut, never inactive, was always on duty, until the breaking out of the rebellion found him, after half a century in the service, a Captain, the highest rank except Commodore in our navy as then organized. Assigned to the command of the Gulf Squadron, with the steam sloop-of-war *Hartford* as his flag-ship, he was ordered to co-operate with Gen. B. F. Butler in the expedition against New Orleans. The naval forces consisted of eight sloops of war carrying from nine to 28 guns; 17 heavily armed steam gunboats carrying five to six guns each; two sailing sloops of war and twenty-one mortar schooners, each throwing a two hundred and fifteen pound shell. After forcing the passage of the forts Jackson and St. Philip, the morning of April 24th, 1862, witnessed the strangest, boldest and grandest manœuvre of modern naval warfare, when Captain Farragut led his squadron up the rapid current against the fire of forts and ram, war ships and gunboats, with rebel fire ships drifting down among his wooden vessels and igniting them, and iron clad rebel rams crushing into their wooden walls, sinking them. Away up in the fore-rigging of the *Hartford* stood Farragut personally directing every movement, and though his vessels were terribly cut up, failed to rake the gunners from the fort batteries with grape and canister, he pushed his fleet right up the great river and New Orleans was captured, formally surrendering on the 28th.

After this Farragut was made Rear Admiral was created in our navy and Farragut was the first promoted to it. Having captured Natchez in May, 1862, his fleet passed the batteries guarding the fortifications there, until low water compelled them to retire. In March, 1863, Farragut's fleet "ran" the strong fortifications at Port Hudson, and co-operated with General Grant in the final reduction of the rebel stronghold of Vicksburg until its surrender, July 4, 1863.

After minor services, Admiral Farragut led the naval forces of a combined attack against Mobile, August 5, 1864, and having promised his men that they should breakfast in Mobile Bay, nobly redeemed his pledge. Forts Morgan and Gaines soon fell, and the fleet blockaded Mobile, which finally surrendered April 12, 1865.

On December 21, 1864, the new grade of Vice Admiral was made to correspond with the army rank of Lieutenant General, created for Grant, and President Lincoln at once nominated Farragut to the position. After the close of the war the exceptional ranks of General and Vice Admiral in the Army and Navy were created, and Grant and Farragut were again promoted together to higher dignity than was ever before enjoyed in the American service, in 1867, Farragut, with an American vessel, visited European ports. Everywhere from country to country was a perfect ovation, rulers and peoples vied in honoring the American naval hero, and the most distinguished courtesies were conferred upon him.

But at last the brave old man has fallen, at the age of seventy-one, full of years, pre-eminent in position, unequalled in services, unrivalled in the respect, even love felt toward him by his people. Horn in Tennessee, and regarded the nation above the State, in the hour wherein it was to choose, and now, thanks to his own skill and daring, not only is his native State preserved to the Union, but even there is a United States to celebrate his great deeds and mourn their exceeding loss.

MR. J. F. KEELER.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The *Gazette* parades a card of J. F. Keeler, who, it says, was one of the Reform Movement's ablest leaders. This is a mistake: Mr. Keeler was not a leader, although he tried hard to be one, and was defeated as a member since the week before the Convention, when the Reformers of his ward declined to send him as a delegate, and the Executive Committee refused to adopt an address and series of resolutions prepared and presented by him, wherein he denounced the *Gazette* and Messrs. Marshall, Mackey, Morgan, Errett, Davis and other prominent Republicans by name. The Committee wisely refused to adopt his crudities and low personalities, so that they have not been seen or heard from since. Will he please furnish to the *Gazette* a copy of that address for publication, so that its and his new found friends may see what he thought of them, one month ago? Will he also give the objectionable antecedents of the "leaders" to whom he refers, some of whom would like to compare characters with him?

ONE OF COMMITTEE.

THE amount of fatherly advice which the Chicago papers are tendering to the people just now upon the railroad aid question is noticeable, as its purport is remarkable. The Michigan Legislature, in session called therefor, has passed a constitutional amendment for submission to the people, to validate bonds issued and in third hands, which seemed likely to incur repudiation, through a decision of the State Supreme Court. No future aid is allowed, and the only question is whether the people have to vote upon in this connection is: "Shall we pay or repudiate the debts already made in good faith between debtor and creditor?" What friendly counsel does the Chicago press offer when, "for the sake of the people," it says, "we trust the measure will be defeated, for we regard it as fatal to their true and ultimate prosperity, and believe they will bless the men who keep them from the painful folly?" Is it to be that the fact that most of the railroads thus aided are for taking business to other cities and away from Chicago, has any influence upon the interest felt by these Illinois journals in Michigan concerns?

CHINESE labor has been employed on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad solely because the labor